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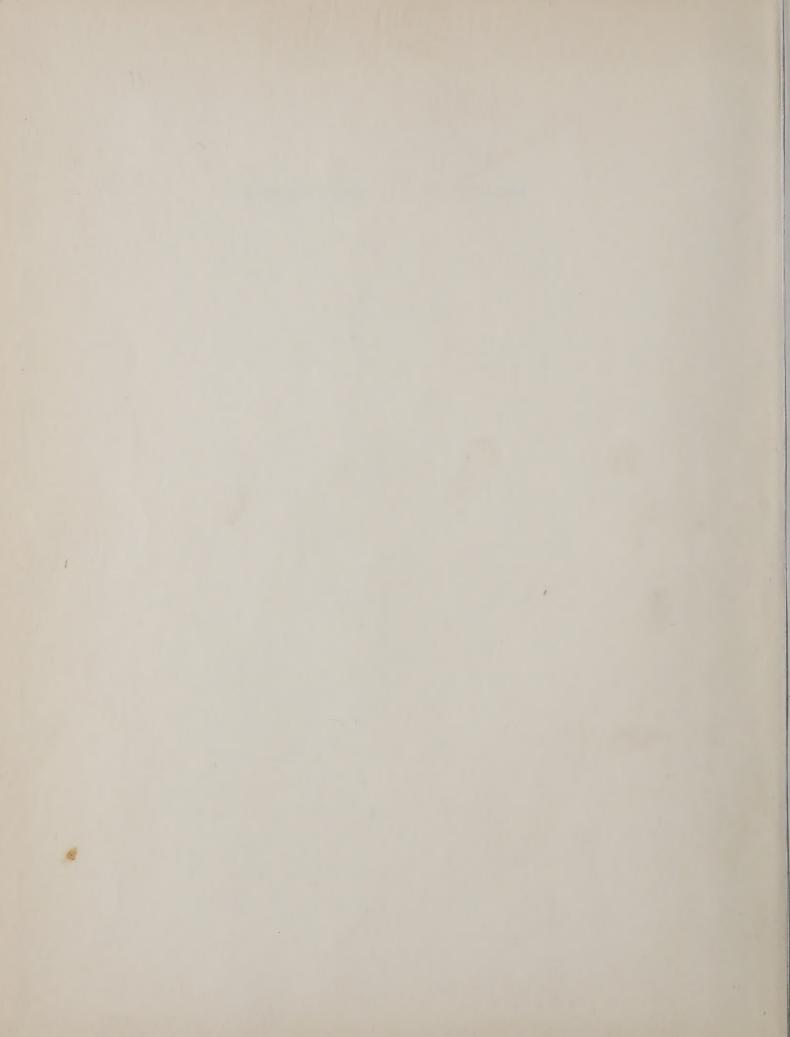
# Porter County



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## This is

# Porter County, Indiana

An Up-To-Date Historical Narrative with County and Township Maps and Many Unique Aerial Photographs of Cities, Towns, Villages and Farmsteads

# JOHN DRURY

Author Old Illinois Houses, Historic Midwest Houses, Midwest Heritage, etc., and member of American Association for State and Local History

1956

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This is the second of a group of new-style Indiana county histories which will eventually include all of the 92 counties of the Hoosier State. It is part of an over-all publishing project known as The American Aerial County History Series—a project that, ultimately, will embrace all of the 3,103 counties of the United States. A list of already-published volumes in the project is printed on the back of the title page of the present work.

Each book specializes in low-altitude aerial photographs of cities, towns, villages and farmsteads. In each volume, also, are a streamlined history of the county and brief historical narratives of its cities, towns and villages. The text of the volumes is being written by John Drury, author of Historic Midwest Houses, Midwest Heritage, etc., and member of the American Association for State and Local History and the Indiana Historical Society.

In the preparation of this work on Porter County, Indiana, the writer and publisher hereby acknowledge their gratitude, for information and assistance generously given them, to various librarians, public officials, business executives and private citizens of the city of Valparaiso and the county of Porter, Indiana. The author also wishes to express special acknowledgment to his wife, Marion Neville Drury, for research, editorial and proof-reading assistance.

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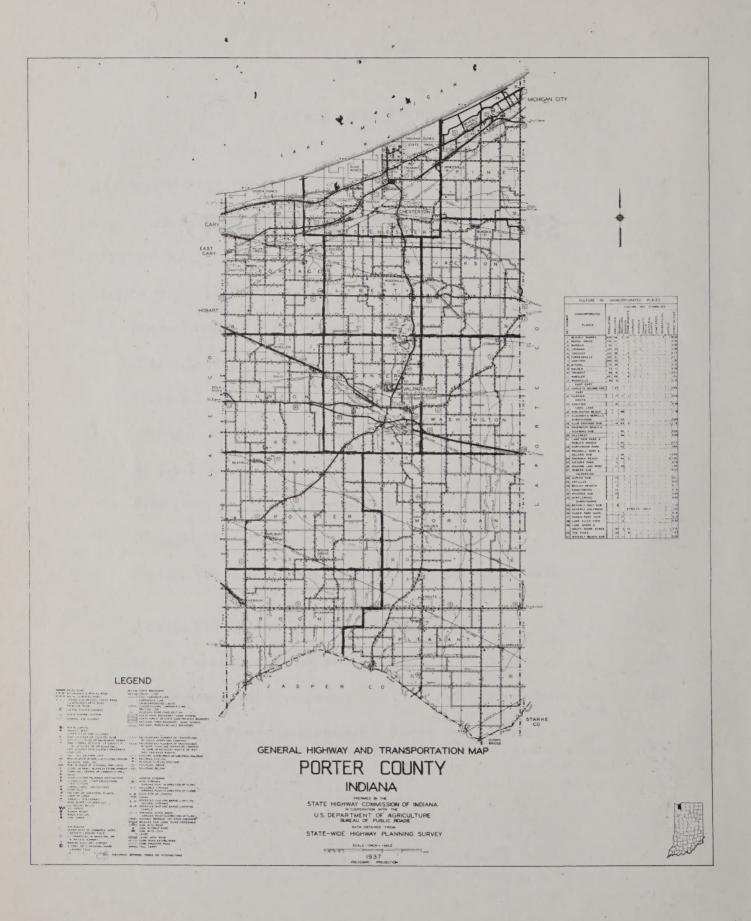
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Additional sources used by the author were Crossroads County: A Brief History and Guide of Porter County, Indiana, by Marion Neville (manuscript in author's possession, 1938); The Calumet Region Historical Guide (Garman Printing Company, Gary, 1939); The Story of Chesterton, by Louis A. Menke (booklet, The Chesterton Tribune, Chesterton, 1952); "Porter County Centennial" (special edition, The Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Indiana, 1936); Indiana: A Guide to the Hoosier State, The American Guide Series (Oxford University Press, New York, 1941); County and City Data Book, 1952 (United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1952); The Editor and Publisher Market Guide for 1955 (The Editor and Publisher Company, New York, 1955); and The Rand McNally Commercial Atlas for 1955 (Rand McNally Company, Chicago, 1955).

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# STORY OF PORTER COUNTY



#### STORY OF PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA

Located in the northwest portion of Indiana, with the Illinois metropolis of Chicago not more than fifty miles away, Porter County is widely known throughout the Midwest for its Indiana Dunes State Park, greatest lakeside sand hill region in America. The county is also renowned for its historic Valparaiso University, largest co-educational university of the Lutheran church in this country.

A summer playground for several generations of Chicagoans and vacationers from other parts of America's interior, the Duneland region of Porter County, fronting on Lake Michigan, was early heralded by writers, artists, scientists, poets and nature-lovers as a unique and strangely beautiful area of wind-carved yellow sand hills, rolling white surf, somber green pines and blue Mediterranean-like skies.

Among those who hiked through this singular locality in their younger years are two of America's foremost nature writers of today, Donald Culross Peattie and Edwin Way Teale. At a later period Peattie wrote, among other books, The Flora of the Indiana Dunes and Teale wrote Dune Boy, two publications which added immeasurably to the fame of this natural Great Lakes wonderland.

But the pioneer chronicler of the region was the late Earl H. Reed, noted author and artist. In his *The Dune Country*, *Sketches in Dune Land* and other books, all illustrated with his own remarkable etchings, Reed long ago made known the wild beauty of this Hoosier sand hill country, an area that now brings thousands of visitors annually to Porter County. Reed's pathfinding work was subsequently expanded by the late George A. Brennan, whose *The Wonders of the Dunes* turned up the rich historical background of the region as well as unfolded more of its natural phenomena.

Aside from its lakeside attractions, however, Porter County is one of the fastest-growing counties in Indiana. In 1950, when the last government census was taken, it had a total population of 40,076—an increase of 44 per cent over its 1940 population. An unofficial business survey places its 1955 population at 48,000. Its neighboring county to the west, Lake, which contains Gary and other cities of the great Calumet Industrial Region, had a population increase of but 25.6 per cent during the 1940-1950 period. Today, Porter County is 675th in population rank among the 3,103 counties of the United States.

Although just outside the Chicago metropolitan zone (as defined by the Census Bureau), the county has become something of a residential suburb of America's second largest city. Such comparatively new communities of the county as Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, Beverly Shores, Tremont and Pines, all located in the Duneland region and all served by the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend

electric railway, are largely composed of successful Chicago business and professional men and their families.

Another unusual aspect of Porter County is that it and its neighboring county, Lake, form a kind of "gateway" to Chicago. Because of their location at the south end of Lake Michigan, these two counties are traversed by more railroads, highways and air lanes than perhaps any other two counties in the nation. At almost regular intervals all day long and all night long, the city dwellers, suburbanites and farmers of Porter and Lake counties can hear the sounds of America on the move—the low tone of Diesel engines, the shrill whistle of steam locomotives, the far-off hum of transcontinental airliners and the soft purr of automobiles, busses, and motor vans.

With the exception of its narrow Lake Michigan sand hill area, Porter County is mainly devoted to grain and livestock farming. But despite this, the county derives slightly more wealth from its manufactured goods and materials than it does from its agricultural products. In 1950 the value of all farm products sold in the county-crops, livestock, poultry, dairy products-amounted to \$8,400,000, whereas, about the same time, the value of its manufactured goods, articles and materials amounted to \$10,438,000. At the same period 10.8 per cent of its total employed were engaged in agriculture while 33.6 per cent were engaged in manufacturing. Practically all of the county's manufacturing plants are located in Valparaiso, county seat and principal city of Porter.

As a result of pleasant social contacts between new homeowners and native residents of the county, both of which groups share a common interest in their unique natural environment, there has grown up in Porter County a community spirit of unusual proportions. Such spirit is reflected in organizations like the Duneland Historical Society, Duneland Weavers' Guild, Newcomers' Club, Porter County Historical Society and the North Porter County Conservation Club.

Another demonstration of this community spirit occurs when the many painters, sculptors, potters, weavers and miscellaneous handicraftsmen of the region exhibit their work at the annual Outdoor Arts and Crafts Show in Chesterton, widely known as "The Gateway Town of the Dunes." An offshoot of the show is the Turtle Derby, first originated in Chesterton many years ago and now an event of almost national interest. In Chesterton, too, is located the famed "Big Inch," a one-inch-square piece of unimproved real estate owned jointly by several prominent local and national personages, among them President Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson.

#### VALPARAISO MORAINE

As most residents of Porter County know, Valparaiso, seat of justice and principal city of the county, is centrally located on a portion of the highest land in their locality. In driving northward from Valparaiso on State 49, they observe that the land gradually slopes down to the sand dunes of Lake Michigan. Actually, Valparaiso city stands on the crest of a geologically ancient shoreline, dating

back more than 20,000 years, which formed the southern boundary of a much larger lake than Lake Michigan.

As this vast body of water, which geologists have named "Lake Chicago," was some sixty feet higher than the present surface of Lake Michigan, it engulfed all of the land area north and west of the ancient Valparaiso shoreline—an area that includes the present sites of Chesterton, Gary, Chicago and other lake shore cities and that extends as far north as Kenosha, Wisconsin.

It was in earlier ages that Lake Chicago was formed by the slow melting of a huge glacier, or ice sheet, that once covered most of the upper Midwest. As the climate became warmer, the glacier slowly receded northward and, among other things, left a great deposit of sand, boulders and clay in what is now the central portion of Porter County (as well as Lake County). Thus was built up a ridge that, for many ages, formed the southern shoreline of Lake Chicago.

In succeeding ages, of course, Lake Chicago gradually receded, too, until it came within the present basin of Lake Michigan. Today, the old southern shoreline of Lake Chicago is known to geologists as the Valparaiso Moraine, so-called because of the ridge left here by the receding glacier. The complete story of this glacier, and of Lake Chicago, is told in *The Indiana Sand Dunes and Shore Lines of the Lake Michigan Basin*, by George B. Cressey (1928).

#### PREHISTORIC MOUNDS

In addition to such remotely-made natural formations as the Valparaiso Moraine and the Lake Michigan sand dunes, Porter County contains a number of equally remotely-made formations shaped by the hand of man. These are the several earthworks in the southwestern portion of the county constructed by that dim, far-off, mysterious race of humans known only as the Mound Builders.

At first thought to have been a "lost race" that was wiped out by the Indians of historic times, the Mound Builders are now believed to have been remote ancestors of the North American Indians. All that is known of them is that they were skillful workers in stone, shell and beaten metal and that they built earth mounds for either burial places or places of sacrifice.

One such mound, about a hundred feet in diameter and ten feet high, is located on the Wark farm near the village of Boone Grove, in southwestern Porter County. Another large one is on the Richard Vergin farm in the same locality. As described in The Archeology of Porter County by J. Gilbert McAllister (Indiana Historical Society, 1932), both of these mounds were investigated and found to contain numerous stone and metal relics of the strange people who built them.

#### EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS

Was the great French explorer-priest, Father Marquette, the first white man

to visit what is now Porter County? Although there is not much evidence to support their claims, many regional historians hold that Father Jacques Marquette actually camped in the Duneland region of the county as long ago as 1675, thus becoming the first white man to visit these parts. At that time Father Marquette was a dying man; he came to the end of his days near present Ludington, Michigan, only a month or so later.

When Father Marquette, together with several canoemen and Indian guides, camped in the Duneland region, it was his second visit to the interior of America. On his first visit, two years earlier, Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet discovered the upper Mississippi River and claimed it, and all the vast country it drained, for the King of France. The explorer-priest then made plans to return to the region and set up missions among the Indian villages on the Illinois River.

Although the thirty-eight year old Jesuit priest did come back to the Illinois country in the winter of 1674-1675, he soon became ill and forced to return to Quebec. On the journey homeward, we are told, Father Marquette and his companions took a "short cut" by way of the Illinois and Calumet rivers to a point at the foot of Lake Michigan where now stands the great industrial city of Gary.

In The Wonders of the Dunes, by the late George A. Brennan, we find these words: 'It is most probable that on this journey, with Marquette dying, they took him by the easiest route. This was via the Sag and the Calumet rivers, a route no more difficult than the one by the Chicago River. Besides, it saved over 40 miles of lake travel, which in the missionary's condition meant a great deal.'

Brennan continues: "As he journeyed, Father Marquette stopped frequently and took shelter in the different creeks and rivers that pierced the dunes country, camping there overnight and also in bad weather. He preached often to the Indians, and camped on the shores of the Calumet River, Fort Creek (Tremont), Trail Creek (Michigan City), and St. Joseph (in Michigan)."... As we have seen, the ailing Father Marquette got no farther than the site of today's Ludington, Michigan, where he died on May 18, 1675.

#### LA SALLE ON THE KANKAKEE

Four years after Father Marquette visited the northern boundary of present-day Porter County, there came to its southern boundary the great French empire-builder in America, Sieur de La Salle. It was during the month of December, 1679, that La Salle, at the head of an official expedition, journeyed down the Kankakee River-Porter County's southern boundary-on his first visit to the interior of America. On this visit La Salle built forts at the present-day sites of St. Joseph (Michigan) and Peoria (Illinois). Three years later, La Salle again journeyed down the Kankakee River, this time to consolidate French positions in the vast upper Mississippi Valley.

#### PETITE FORT

While the region now composing Porter County—and all of the upper Mississippi Valley—was still under French rule, there was built in the Duneland area of the county a small French military outpost known as Petite Fort. Work on the construction of the fort, a log stockade which also served as an Indian trading post, was started in 1750. It was used by the French for about five or ten years afterwards and then abandoned.

This fort, long since gone, stood on the top of a high sand dune (perhaps Mount Tom) overlooking what is now the main swimming area of the Indiana Dunes State Park. A meandering creek, originally known as Little Fort Creek and later as Dunes Creek, emptied into Lake Michigan at this point; it is now channelized under the large automobile parking area of the state park.

#### GREAT SAUK TRAIL

After the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, a conflict in which France lost its vast inland American domain to Great Britain, there came into more prominence than before the Great Sauk Trail, an ancient Indian trail that passed through the present site of Valparaiso city and central Porter County. Today's US 30 (Lincoln Highway) follows, for the most part, the old Sauk Trail through the county. During the British regime in America (or up until the American Revolution), the Great Sauk Trail was much used by "western" Indians on their way to British headquarters at Detroit, where they received annuities for helping the English.

#### BATTLE OF THE DUNES

Not too well known among today's Porter County citizens is the fact that a minor battle was fought in their favorite Duneland area during the American Revolution. Now known as the Battle of the Dunes, this encounter took place on December 5, 1780, when a detachment of some sixteen French irregulars, sympathetic to the American cause, was overtaken by a pursuing band of fur traders and Indians in the employ of the British.

After looting the British outpost of Fort St. Joseph, near present Niles, Michigan, the French irregulars were hurrying towards Petite Fort (then in American hands) in the Duneland country when the pursuing force met them. In the battle that followed, four of the American sympathizers were killed, two wounded and seven taken prisoners. It is believed that the battle was fought near Petite Fort, about in the center of today's Indiana Dunes State Park.

#### JOSEPH BAILLY, FIRST SETTLER

The first permanent white settler of Porter County was a noted French-

Canadian fur trader named Joseph Bailly. He arrived in 1822-six years after Indiana was admitted to statehood-and built a home and trading post on the Calumet River just northwest of the present site of Chesterton. This trading post is still (1956) in existence and, although privately owned, has become the principal historic landmark not only of Porter County but of northwestern Indiana.

At the time Joseph Bailly first arrived with his family, there was no Porter County, or even a La Porte County or Lake County. It was simply a prairie, forest, swamp and sandhill region occupied by some villages of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians. Soon enough, however, Bailly's trading post, on the edge of the sand hill country, became a social center and stopping-place for travelers passing through the northern Porter County area.

In her manuscript study, Crossroads County: A Brief History and Guide of Porter County, Indiana (1938), Marion Neville tells us: "When the fur trade declined in the 1830's, Bailly sought to augment his fortunes in real estate. There arose in his mind grandiose plans for an immense highway and harbor development as well as a town in the Calumet region, and although he platted the town of Bailly and sold several lots, his hopes were never realized. There is today, however, a small village near the Bailly homesite called Baillytown."

The Neville account continues: "Some years after Bailly's death (in 1835) his daughter Rose remodeled the dwelling house of the estate and made it into a chapel. Bishop Luers furnished an altar and the Sisters of Providence contributed the bell of St. Mary's Academy. Later, the place was owned by Frances Howe, granddaughter of the fur trader, who further remodeled it and wrote a book concerning life there in the early days called The Story of An Old French Homestead in the Northwest . . . In the museum of the Porter County Historical Society at Valparaiso may be seen numerous relics and heirlooms from the old Bailly home and trading post. . . . The small cemetery in which Bailly is buried is located on a hilltop overlooking US 12 and present Baillytown. A tall wooden cross here has become a familiar land mark of the countryside."

#### OLD INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

If, on a map of Indiana, you draw a line eastward from the southernmost tip of Lake Michigan (which would be at Gary) to the state of Ohio, it would correspond to the Old Indian Boundary Line of the Hoosier State's early days. As may be seen, this line passes through what is now northern Porter County and through the towns of Porter and Chesterton.

Had it not been for some far-seeing members of Indiana's first state constitutional convention, this line might have become fixed as the new state's north boundary, which would have meant, of course, the cutting off of Indiana from any frontage on Lake Michigan. Quick to see this, the constitutional framers in question set the new state's boundary line ten miles north of a line drawn eastward from the lowest tip of Lake Michigan. And thus it came about that Gary, Chester-

ton, Michigan City, South Bend and Elkhart grew up in Indiana instead of Michigan.

Although this ten mile strip was set up by Indiana when it was organized into statehood in 1816, yet the land itself properly belonged to the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians who then lived on it. And so it remained until the Treaty of Mississinewa, signed in 1826, when the Pottawatomies sold it to the government. Thereafter it became known as the Ten Mile Purchase. A few years later it was thrown open for sale to settlers. The south line of this strip has since then become popularly known as the 'Old Indian Boundary Line.'

#### BUTTERNUT SPRING

In the fertile, level farming area northwest of Valparaiso city may be found an ancient Indian watering place known as Butternut Spring. When the earliest settlers arrived in Porter County, they heard tales from the Pottawatomies of the wonderful curative waters to be found at Butternut Spring. It was a favorite gathering-place of Indians, the settlers were told, from remotest times. A huge butternut tree once stood here and it was from this that the Indian "spa" obtained its name. Only the stump of this tree remains.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE MORGAN AND THOMAS FAMILIES

It was just after the close of the Black Hawk War of 1832, a conflict which resulted in the permanent removal of all Indians from Indiana and Illinois, that the Morgan and Thomas families arrived and became the most prominent of Porter County's earliest settlers. They staked out claims here in the spring of 1833, just a year after La Porte County was organized—a much larger county than now and which originally embraced all of the territory included in present Porter and Lake counties.

The Morgans consisted of three brothers, Jesse, William and Isaac. Settling on land just east of the present site of Chesterton, Jesse Morgan built a commodious log house here and, as it was on the original Detroit-Chicago mail and stage-coach road, soon converted it into a wayside inn he called the Stage House. Here, too, Jesse Morgan became first postmaster of what is now Porter County. His place was called Coffee Creek Post Office after a nearby creek of the same name. It is said the creek acquired this name after an early teamster lost some bags of coffee in it while attempting a crossing at high water.

In the meantime, Jesse's two brothers, Isaac and William, established claims on the rolling prairie just east of present-day Valparaiso and this area became known as Morgan Prairie. When all of the land in Porter County was opened for sale by the government in 1835, the Morgans, the Thomases and other early settlers paid \$1.25 an acre for it.

Two grandsons of Jesse Morgan are at present (1956) among the leading citizens of Chesterton. They are Edward L. Morgan, president of the Chesterton

State Bank, and Bennett B. Morgan, head of the Morgan Hardware Company of Chesterton. When the Duneland Historical Society was organized several years ago, Edward L. Morgan was elected its first president. A Morgan family heirloom is the pigeon-holed desk used by Jesse Morgan when he served as Porter County's first postmaster in 1833.

When Jesse Morgan and his two brothers arrived in 1833, there came that same year William Thomas and his family. One of the Thomas sons, William, Jr., later married Ann Morgan, daughter of Jesse. It was William Thomas, Jr., and his two brothers, John and Vincent, who platted the town of Chesterton in 1852. A granddaughter of William Thomas, Jr., is Mrs. Charles H. Smith, who at present (1956) is one of the most prominent of Chesterton's business women.

#### EARLY SETTLERS

After the Morgans and Thomases came to the region of future Porter County early in the spring of 1833, they shared it with only one other white man (and his family)—Joseph Bailly, the fur trader. But none of them long remained the sole white settlers. Now that the Black Hawk War was over and northwestern Indiana was being opened to settlement, an inrush of Easterners occurred and new log cabins began to appear at almost weekly intervals on the prairies and along the creeks of the area that was to become, in a few years, Porter County.

We are told that within a month or two after the Morgans and Thomases arrived there came Henry S. Adams, who brought with him his mother, wife and three daughters and who soon had a farm under cultivation in what is now Morgan Township. Later in the spring of 1833 came George Cline, Adam S. Campbell and Reason Bell, all of whom built log cabins in the locality. Then, a short while afterwards, arrived Jacob Fleming, the Colemans and Ruel Starr, and, about the same time, Thomas A. E. Campbell (nephew of Adam S. Campbell). The lastnamed staked out a claim on Salt Creek.

In 1834 others arrived—Jacob Wolf and his three sons, John, Jacob and Josephus; Barrett Door, William Thomas, Jesse Johnson, John Hagerman, A. K. Paine, Thomas and William Gossett, Theophilus Crumpacker, Jerry and Joseph Bartholomew, Jacob and David Hurlburt, William Frame, R. and W. Parrott and Abraham Stoner. The first house on the site of Valparaiso, seat of justice and largest city of Porter County, was built early in 1834 by C. A. Ballard.

In 1835 there came S. P. Robbins, G. W. Patton, the Baum brothers, Allen B. James, Peter Ritter, E. P. Cole, David Hughart, Hazard Sheffield and Nelson Barnes. Many of these men, with their families, settled on "Twenty Mile Prairie," so-called because it was twenty miles away from the nearest big city, Michigan City.

#### "THE HOOSIER'S NEST"

If the now nationally-known word "Hoosier" did not originate in Porter

County, it at least was first given wide currency in this part of Indiana. For it was from a pioneer wayside inn called The Hoosier's Nest, located just west of Valparaiso, that the term first gained popularity among early travelers and in time became another name for residents of Indiana.

It is possible the word "Hoosier" might have eventually disappeared from the language had it not been for this Porter County caravansary. What actually happened was that this tavern was the inspirational source of a famous poem of the time called "The Hoosier's Nest," and it was this widely-read poem that helped to fix the term "Hoosier" in the daily speech of Americans.

In The Calumet Region Historical Guide (1939) we read these words: "About three miles east of Deep River, off US 30, an unpaved road leads to the site of The Hoosier's Nest, an inn built in 1834 by Thomas Snow. This inn was listed in the Ohio Gazetter (1835) as 'The Hoosier's Nest.' It was from this inn and its activities that John Finley received inspiration for his poem 'The Hoosier's Nest.'"

#### ORGANIZATION OF PORTER COUNTY

By the year 1835 there were enough settlers in the region between the Lake Michigan sand dunes and the Kankakee River to form a new county. A movement for this purpose was soon started, meetings were held at Morgan Prairie, Twenty Mile Prairie, Coffee Creek and other early settlements, and in time a petition calling for a new county was presented to the Indiana state legislature at Indianapolis.

Apparently no objections were raised by the citizens of La Porte County, which then embraced the region in question, and so it came about that the Indiana legislature passed an act ordering that the new county be formed on February 1, 1836, and that it be named after Commodore David Porter of the United States Navy. The act was signed by Governor Noah Noble and by David Wallace, who then was president of the state senate (he was the father of General Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur and other famous novels; in 1837 David Wallace was elected governor of Indiana).

When Porter County came into existence, it included what is now Lake County, which today contains Gary and other populous cities of the great Calumet Industrial Region. But when Lake County was organized in 1837, Porter was reduced to its present size. At Porter's first election, held on February 23, 1836, the following early settlers were chosen for public office: John Sefford, Benjamin N. Spencer and Noah Fowts, county commissioners; Benjamin Saylor, sheriff; William Walker, treasurer; George W. Turner, clerk; and Cyrus Spurlock, recorder.

#### "THE FATHERS OF OUR COUNTY"

In the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Porter County, Indiana, by A. G. Har-

desty (1876), we find the following words: "These first Commissioners and Officers were, in one sense, the fathers of our county, for it was their duty to bring order out of chaos, as it were; to man the ship of state and start her on her voyage down the sea of time, freighted with their first legal enactments, and all their good will . . . The first act of these Commissioners was to divide the county into ten civil Townships, which, from time to time, have been subdivided into two more; making in all twelve (12) Townships."

#### COMMODORE DAVID PORTER

As we have seen, the new county was named after Commodore David Porter of the United States Navy. His greatest exploit was as commander of the naval vessel Essex in the War of 1812. After rounding Cape Horn and entering the South Pacific, Commodore Porter captured seven British ships and took possession of the Marquesas Islands. Eventually, however, the Essex was blockaded by British ships in the harbor at Valparaiso, Chili, and Porter was taken prisoner. He was released later. When Porter County was named after him in 1836, he was serving as American charge' d'affaires at Constantinople. Commodore Porter died in 1843.

#### PORTERSVILLE BECOMES VALPARAISO

Had it not been for a party of wayfaring sailors, who dropped into its first hotel, Valparaiso might still, in this mid-twentieth century period, be known by its original name of Portersville. It was these sailors who, while visiting the American Eagle House in the winter of 1837-1838, suggested that the new county seat town be named after Valparaiso (from the Spanish, meaning "Vale of Paradise"), Chili, where Commodore Porter battled with a large squadron of British ships. The American Eagle House stood at Franklin and Main streets and was first opened by Abraham Hall, pioneer settler.

When Portersville was selected as the new county's seat of justice in 1836, it was hardly more than a "paper town." It had been platted that same year by a group called the Portersville Land Company, believed to have been organized by Benjamin McCarty, then owner of the land on which the town was laid out. Other members of the company were Enoch McCarty, John Walker, William Walker, James Laughlin, John Saylor, Abraham Hall and a downstate resident, James F. D. Lanier. The last-named afterwards became an influential New York capitalist who, among other things, rendered great financial aid to the state government of Indiana during the Civil War and whose beautiful Greek Revival mansion at Madison, Indiana, is now a state historic shrine.

After the Portersville Land Company publicly offered to donate an entire block to the county for a courthouse square, as well as an immediate cash payment of \$1,200 for the erection of public buildings, the special commissioners chosen to select a suitable county seat accepted the offer and thus it was that Portersville became the seat of justice of Porter County. Thereafter, Portersville

quickly emerged from a "paper town" to a real one, and several years later its name was changed to Valparaiso. The first session of the Board of County Commissioners, lasting five days, was held in the Portersville home of C. A. Ballard, who was paid \$2.50 for this public use of his dwelling.

#### "GHOST TOWNS" OF THE DUNES

At the time Porter County and Valparaiso were founded, this part of the country was in the midst of a flourishing "townsite" boom. It was about this period, as we have seen, that Joseph Bailly, first settler of the county, planned a great town in the Duneland region—a project that failed to materialize. At the present time a small village called Baillytown is located near the old Bailly trading post, but this is of recent origin.

Another Duneland town was platted in 1835 on land owned by William Gossett. He named it Waverly. It is said that \$10,000 was spent to lay out the streets of Waverly and build a few houses. When a forest fire destroyed Waverly in 1838, it was never rebuilt. Waverly was described as being about two miles northwest of the future site of Chesterton.

Still another town of the Duneland area which had a brief, but lively, existence, was City West. It was platted in 1836 at the mouth of Fort Creek, where now stands the Pavilion of the Indiana Dunes State Park. At one time City West had forty houses, a sawmill, a lake pier and three hotels. It even once entertained such a personage as Daniel Webster, the great statesman and orator.

But City West soon declined and passed out of existence. Later a New City West was built on the Chicago-Detroit road through the dunes area, but this, too, declined after the railroads came through Porter County in the early 1850's. New City West stood in the vicinity of present-day Tremont, on US 12.

#### FIRST RAILROADS

One of the most important factors in the development of Porter County was the building of railroads through it in the early 1850's. First "steam road" to be constructed in the area was the Michigan Central—now part of the New York Central System. It was under construction as early as 1851 for in that year Hubbard Hunt, a Valparaiso merchant, received the first shipment of goods by rail in Porter County. It was sent on a construction train from Michigan City and unloaded on the prairie where, a year later, the village of Porter (now called Old Porter) was laid out. The Michigan Central Railroad was finally completed through the county in 1852 and, not more than a few weeks later, there came the completion of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (which also is now part of the New York Central System).

#### CHESTERTON FOUNDED

Now the second largest community in Porter County and widely known as "The Gateway Town of the Dunes," Chesterton is one of the earliest "railroad towns" of the county. It was platted in 1852 on the right-of-way of the then new Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (now part of the New York Central System). At first it was called Coffee Creek, then Calumet, and finally Chesterton. The founders of the town were the Thomas brothers, William, John and Vincent, sons of a pioneer settler of the county.

From Louis A. Menke's The Story of Chesterton (centennial booklet, 1952), we obtain this information: "Railroad park, in downtown Chesterton, was originally a wood yard of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Farmers brought in the fuel to be used on the old wood-burning locomotives of the road. The piles of four-foot firewood extended over a larger area than the present park."

The Menke account continues: "The Thomas family gave the land for the wood yard and depot as an inducement for the railroad to build a station here. In 1879 the tract ceased to be used as a storage place for wood. For many years the town of Chesterton has leased it as a park, and it is now the scene of major community events."

Another "railroad town" came into being almost at the same time as Chesterton. This was Porter (now known as Old Porter). It was platted just west of Chesterton. Then, in 1872, Henry Hagerman, an early settler, laid out the town of Hagerman a little beyond Porter and this soon became a busy shipping point for brickyards in its vicinity. Since then, however, Hagerman has been absorbed by the town of Porter.

#### VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED

It was in 1859 that Valparaiso University, once nationally famed as the "Poor Man's Harvard," was established under the name of Valparaiso Male and and Female College. After the outbreak of the Civil War two years later, enrollment at the college declined until finally its doors were closed in 1869. But in 1873 it was taken over by Professor Henry Baker Brown and re-opened as the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute.

After Professor Oliver Perry Kinsey came to the institution in the early 1880's, it grew in popularity and, during the first decades of the present century, became renowned as the "Poor Man's Harvard," so-called because of its then unique work-and-study program. Among one-time students here were Len Small and Flem D. Sampson, governors, respectively, of Illinois and Kentucky; George W. Norris, celebrated United States senator; and Lowell Thomas, dean of radio commentators.

In 1925 the institution, located on a forty-three acre campus in Valparaiso



city and containing seven buildings, was acquired by the Lutheran University Association. Now the largest co-educational university maintained by the Lutheran church in this country, Valparaiso University has a present enrollment of almost 2,000 students from all parts of the Midwest.

Another pioneer educational institution in Valparaiso is the Valparaiso Technical Institute. It is an outgrowth of Dodge's Telegraph and Radio Institute, founded in 1874 by G. A. Dodge, one of the first telegraphers at Valparaiso.

#### THE "WIZARD OF LIGHT" AT VALPARAISO

According to the centennial edition of the Valparaiso Vidette-Messenger, it was none other than Thomas A. Edison himself who gave Porter County citizens their first glimpse of his then new invention, the electric light. We are told that Edison, the "Wizard of Light," came to Valparaiso about 1880 and, on the night of his visit, demonstrated the new invention by "lighting up" the Fisk building, which stood on the site of the present Elks' Club edifice. It was about ten years later that Elliott F. Van Ness founded the Van Ness Electric Company at Valparaiso and built the city's first electric lighting plant.

#### INDIANA'S LONGEST PRIZEFIGHT

An unusual event in the history of Porter County occurred one night in 1891 when a bare-knuckled prizefight, lasting eighty-five rounds, took place in the town of Kouts near the Kankakee River. The fight was between two champions of the time, Ike Weir and Frank Murphy. They battled from 11 o'clock at night until dawn the next day. The slugging match ended abruptly when word came that the Porter County sheriff was on his way down from Valparaiso. Although a long-drawn-out and bloody affair, the fight was declared a draw. It was one of the last of the bare-fisted fights in this country.

#### KANKAKEE RECLAMATION PROJECT

With the organization in 1902 of the Kankakee Reclamation Company, formed for the purpose of deepening, widening and straightening the historic Kankakee River, thousands of acres of rich, black, bottom land soil were opened up for cultivation in the southern part of the county. But the reclamation project virtually brought to an end a "hunters' paradise" that existed along the river from earliest Indian times. An outstanding account of adventures among the swamps, marshes and flooded lowlands of the Kankakee in the old days is Tales of a Vanishing River, by the late Earl H. Reed, who also wrote notable books on the Duneland country.

#### SOUTH SHORE ELECTRIC LINE

When the Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railroad-predecessor of the

present South Shore electric line—was built through north Porter County in 1907, it greatly stimulated travel to the Duneland region and brought in its wake a number of villages and towns, among them Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, Baillytown, Tremont and Beverly Shores. After the advent of automobiles and good roads, however, the electric line went into receivership and would have ceased operation had it not been bought in 1925 by the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend Railroad, newly-organized by the Chicago capitalist, Samuel Insull. Today, the South Shore Line, as it is familiarly known, is one of the few interurban electric railways still operating in America.

#### NOTABLE CITIZENS

In addition to Joseph Bailly, first settler of northwestern Indiana, Porter County in the past was the home of an unusual number of citizens who attained renown outside the boundaries of the county. Among these were Edgar Dean Crumpacker, former judge and long-time member of Congress; Professors Henry Baker Brown and Oliver Perry Kinsey, educators and founders of modern Valparaiso University; Chauncey Watson Boucher, another educator and one-time president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association; George A. Dodge, founder of Dodge's Telegraph and Radio Institute; Ross Woodhull, president of the Chicago Sanitary District; John H. Gillette, a justice of the Indiana State Supreme Court; and William E. Pinney, banker and founder of the Pinney-Purdue University Experimental Farm in Porter County.

#### GREAT PORTER TRAIN WRECK

At about 6:30 o'clock on Sunday evening, February 27, 1921, two fast passenger trains collided at the railroad crossing at the town of Porter, just west of Chesterton, and caused one of the worst railroad wrecks in the county's—and the nation's—history. A total of thirty-seven persons were killed almost instantly. The accident occurred when the Interstate Limited of the New York Central System, west bound, crashed into a wooden day coach of the Canadian Flyer on the Michigan Central Railroad, east bound. Blame for the wreck was placed by Michi-Central officials, and public authorities, on the engineer and fireman of the Canadian Flyer because they failed to observe and properly obey signal indications. An earlier train wreck in the county occurred at Woodville on November 12, 1906, when two Baltimore & Ohio trains collided and caused many deaths.

#### INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

Although the Lake Michigan sand hill country that forms Porter County's north boundary was for more than half-a-century a recreation area of Chicagoans and residents of other cities and towns of inland America, it was not until 1923 that the Indiana state legislature formally established the Indiana Dunes State Park. One who long ago proclaimed the wild beauties of this region was the late

Earl H. Reed, author of *The Dune Country* and other books of the area. It remained, however, for a Gary high school teacher and Duneland devotee, Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan, to start the movement which resulted in the creation here of a state park. Today, the Indiana Dunes State Park stretches for three miles along the Lake Michigan beach and occupies an area of 2,210 acres. An official resident of the park is Frank V. Dudley, widely known as "The Artist of the Dunes."

#### SHRINE OF THE SEVEN DOLORES

In the farm country northwest of Valparaiso may be found an unusual religious shrine visited annually by hundreds of pilgrims. This is the Shrine of the Seven Dolores (Shrine of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows). Occupying an area of 100 acres, composed of rock formations, gardens, small canals, a large grotto, the Stations of the Cross and a three-story monastery, this shrine was established in 1931 by an American-Czechoslovakian branch of the Order of Friars Minor, a Roman Catholic monastic order founded in the thirteenth century by St. Francis of Assisi.

#### PINNEY-PURDUE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Of widespread interest both inside and outside of Porter County is the Pinney-Purdue University Experimental Farm. It is located east of Valparaiso near the La Porte County line and consists of nearly 500 acres of rich farming land used for experimental work in animal husbandry, crop control and scientific farming. The farm was originally owned by William F. Pinney, a leading Valparaiso banker. He and his daughter, Mrs. F. R. Clark, donated the farm to Purdue University in 1919.

#### SPECTACULAR COURTHOUSE FIRE

Most spectacular fire in the history of Porter County occurred on December 27, 1934, when flames almost completely destroyed the dignified old Porter County Courthouse at Valparaiso. This edifice, surmounted by an ornate tower, had been completed in 1885 at a cost of \$167,000. Both the tower and much of the interior of the building had been destroyed by the great blaze of 1934, which required not only Valparaiso but Gary and La Porte fire equipment to fight it. The present Porter County Courthouse, three stories high and without a tower, is considered an architectural masterpiece, blending as it does a traditional architectural style with modern design. It was the work of Walter Scholer, a La Fayette, Indiana, architect.

#### CAMP FARR

An average of 400 youngsters from Chicago are welcomed each summer at Camp Farr, an eighty-acre farm just southeast of Chesterton. This work-and-play

camp was established here in 1930 by the University of Chicago Settlement House, an institution founded by the late Mary MacDowell, famed social worker. The Chicago children are brought to Camp Farr in groups, each group remaining for a period of two weeks. During that time the youngsters live in summer cottages on the farm and help with the farm work. They also indulge in sports, play games and have the use of a large swimming pool. At the present time (1956) the camp is directed by Eddy Edwards, who is both an expert farmer and a trained social worker. He is assisted by his wife, as well as by older members of the groups from Chicago.

#### STATE POLICE BARRACKS

A familiar sight in Porter County is Post No. 1 of the Indiana State Police, which occupies a new modern building at the intersection of US 20 and State 49, just south of the main entrance of the Indiana Dunes State Park. The building is set in the midst of an attractively landscaped "cloverleaf" intersection, and above it rises a 300-foot radio tower. The post was established here in 1937 after being first located at Tremont. A few miles south of the barracks is situated Chesterton, known as "The Gateway Town of the Dunes."

#### DUNELAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

One of the most flourishing organizations of northwestern Indiana is the Duneland Historical Society, with headquarters at Chesterton, in Porter County. It was founded in 1948 by Louis A. Menke, of the Chesterton Tribune, at the suggestion of several county residents. In addition to Edward L. Morgan and Louis A. Menke, other past presidents of the society have been Roy Sherwood, Harry R. Smith, Warren Canright, Sr., Arthur Peterson, Norris Coambs and C. Will Nelson. Among members of the society and others who have written articles on the past of Porter County are C. Will Nelson, W. A. Briggs, Louis A. Menke, Norris Coambs, Olga Mae Schiemann, Earl Reed, Jr., Roy Sherwood, Colonel Edward N. Wentworth, Marion Neville Drury, Roy E. Hawkinson, Mrs. Naomi Phillips and Mrs. Florence Busse Smith. Another active group in the county is the Porter County Historical Society, with headquarters in Valparaiso.

#### GREAT NATIONAL TOLL ROAD

A "crossroads county" from earliest times, due to its location at the southern end of Lake Michigan, Porter County once again is the scene, in part, of a great new highway that, when completed, will connect New York with Chicago. In 1955 construction work was started in the county on a motor toll road which will be Indiana's portion of the modern expressway connecting the Illinois state line with the Iowa state line. The four-lane toll road passes through the northern portion of Porter County. A "clover leaf" intersection at the point where it crosses State 49, just south of Chesterton, will serve toll road motorists seeking Indiana Dunes State Park.

#### RICE LAKE AND ANIMAL PRESERVE

An unusual sight of Porter County, but one little publicized, is the privately-owned Rice Lake and Animal Preserve. It is located a few miles east of Chesterton near the tiny village of Burdick. Occupying several hundred rolling acres, this park-like area contains an artificial lake, a large mink farm and numerous enclosed runways or corrals in which buffalo, deer, elk and other types of animals roam. The preserve was created a few years ago by Major William S. Rice, head of Coe Dental Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago. The home of Major and Mrs. Rice here is a railroad coach which once was the private car of President Woodrow Wilson. The Rice preserve is not open to the public.

#### PORTER COUNTY AIRPORT

In the level open country just east of Valparaiso city may be found the smooth green acres, runways and hangars of the Porter County Airport, largest landing field of the county. This is the home base of dozens of privately-owned planes, many of them in the possession of "Flying Farmers" of the county. Here, also, is the headquarters of the Valparaiso Civil Defense Air Patrol. Another airport, Urschel Field, is located just north of Valparaiso near the Porter County Fairgrounds.

#### BURNS HARBOR PROJECT

At the present time (1956) a strong movement is being fostered by numerous Indiana industrial and commercial interests for the construction of a great industrial harbor at the mouth of Burns Ditch, a drainage waterway which empties into Lake Michigan in the northwest corner of Porter County. If this project is realized, it would not only provide the vast Calumet Industrial Region nearby with another lake port but would result in the building up of a huge manufacturing district in the Duneland region of north Porter County. This project, however, is being strongly opposed by the Save the Dunes Council, organized in 1952 and composed of some 500 residents and others of the area in and about the Duneland country. The council's aim is to preserve the dunes for the people and create a larger state park than the present one.

#### "WHO'S WHO" IN PORTER COUNTY

In the latest (1955) edition of that standard reference work, Wbo's Wbo in America, we find biographies-in-brief of more than a dozen residents of Porter County. Most of them are either Chicago business and professional leaders who live in the county or educators associated with Valparaiso University at the county's seat of justice.

In the latter group are the Reverend Otto P. Kretzmann, president of the

university and author of *The Road Back to God* and other books; Herbert W. Knopp, coordinator of university relations; Professor Alfred H. Meyer, head of the university's department of geology and president of the Valparaiso City Plan Commission; Herman C. Hesse, dean of the university's college of engineering; the Reverend Walter E. Bauer, dean of the college of arts and sciences; Professor John W. Morland, dean of the law school; and Dr. Henry G. Poncher, professor of human biology and director of the university's student health department.

Other Porter County residents in who's Who are Earl H. Reed, noted Chicago architect and chairman of the American Institute of Architects' committee for the preservation of historic buildings (his father was the late Earl H. Reed, pioneer Duneland author and etcher); Colonel Edward N. Wentworth, a leading livestock authority and former director of the Armour Livestock Bureau; Dr. A. L. Rand, curator of birds at the Chicago Natural History Museum; Henry B. Snyder, publisher of the Gary (Indiana) Post-Tribune; Professor Avery O. Craven, distinguished University of Chicago historian; Colonel Clifford C. Gregg, director of the Chicago Natural History Museum; and Herman G. Pope, city planner and authority on public administration.

#### PORTER COUNTY TODAY

On the basis of latest United States census figures, a statistical profile may be drawn of Porter County as it was in 1950, or in mid-twentieth century. From this census, we find that Porter County is one of the fastest-growing counties in Indiana, being eclipsed in this respect only by Tippecanoe and Clark counties.

When the 1950 census was completed, it was found that Porter County had a total population of 40,076—an increase of 44 per cent over its 1940 population. An unofficial business survey places its 1955 population at 48,000. In the census reports, the county is rated 675th in population rank among the 3,103 counties of the United States.

Most of the county's increase in population occurred at its county seat, Valparaiso, which in 1950 had a population of 12,028 (an increase of 37.7 per cent over its 1940 population), and at the town of Chesterton, which at the same time had a population of 3,175 (an increase of 28.5 per cent over its 1940 population).

Area and Density. With a land area of 425 square miles, the county's density of population was found to be 94 inhabitants per square mile.

Urban-Rural Residence. Although nearly all of the land area of Porter County is devoted to grain and livestock farming, most of its citizens are classified as urban and rural non-farm residents, these being dwellers principally of Valparaiso city and Chesterton and other towns and villages. The figures showed that 16,084 were classified as urban residents (mainly of Valparaiso), 16,503 as rural non-farm residents, and 7,489 as rural farm residents.

Age Groups. In 1950 there were 4,446 infants under five years of age in the county, 2,986 persons sixty-five years old and over, and the median age was given as 28.3 years.

Migration. In the same year, there were 3,605 residents of the county (persons one year old and over) who were either living in a different county of the United States or in some foreign country.

Potential Voters. There were 24,428 potential voters (citizens twenty-one years old and over) in the county in 1950.

Vital Statistics. At the same period, there were 726 live births in the county, 334 deaths (including 18 infant deaths), and 947 marriages.

Number and Income of Families. The total number of families (two or more persons related by marriage or blood) amounted to 9,535. The median income of all of these families in 1949 was given as \$3,574. The figures showed further that 17.1 per cent of these families had incomes of less than \$2,000, while 22 per cent had incomes of \$5,000 or more.

Education. Under the heading of education, Porter County in 1950 had a total of 6,850 young persons between the ages of seven and seventeen years (school age). Within this total there were 4,650 between the ages of seven and thirteen years (primary school age), and 96.8 per cent of these were enrolled in primary schools. Also, there were 1,880 between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years (high school age), and 91.9 per cent of these were enrolled in high schools. Of all persons in the county twenty-five years old and over, it was found that the median number of school years they completed was 10.8 years. More than 4 per cent of these completed less than five grades, while 42.4 per cent completed high school or higher education. The institutional population of the county in 1950 (inmates of homes for dependent or delinquent children, mental hospitals, jails, etc.) was given as 110.

Labor Force. With reference to labor, it was found that the county had a potential labor force (persons fourteen years old and over) of 29,226. Actually employed, however, were 15,145, of which 77.4 per cent were males and 25.5 per cent females. There were 4,985 engaged in manufacturing (principally at the great Calumet Industrial Region in adjoining Lake County and at Valparaiso city), 2,467 in wholesale and retail trade, 1,603 in agriculture, 1,395 in professional and related services, 1,272 in transportation, communication and other public utilites, 1,124 in construction, 712 in business and personal services, 315 in finance, insurance and real estate, and 13 in mining. The labor figures were summed up by showing that 33.6 per cent of the county's total employed were engaged in manufacturing, while 10.8 per cent were engaged in agriculture.

Housing. There were 12,837 dwelling units in Porter County in 1950, as compared to 8,449 in 1940. The median number of rooms per unit was given as 4.7. More than 84 per cent were one-dwelling unit detached structures (including

occupied trailers), 27 per cent were built in 1940 or later, and 64.8 per cent had hot running water with private toilet and bath. The median number of persons per unit was given as 3.1. The housing figures showed further that 71.1 per cent were owner-occupied, 0.1 per cent were occupied by non-white households, 66.4 per cent had central heating, 89.8 had mechanical refrigerators, and 98 per cent had radios. There were a total of 11,506 units classified as non-farm dwelling houses. The median value of practically all of these was given as \$7,365. The median gross monthly rental of renter-occupied houses was given as \$48.53.

Retail Trade. Under the heading of retail trade, Porter County in 1948 (when the last federal business census was taken) had a total of 442 retail stores. These employed 1,500 persons and grossed \$30,513,000 in sales. The largest group were food stores, which totaled 114 and which grossed \$7,569,000 in sales. The next largest group were eating and drinking places, which totaled 89 and which grossed \$2,286,000 in sales.

Wholesale Trade. There were 37 wholesale establishments in the county in 1948 and these employed 171 persons and grossed \$14,424,000 in sales.

Personal, Business and Repair Services. In this category, which included barber and beauty shops, credit bureaus, automotive repair shops, etc., there were 99 such establishments which employed 136 persons and which had receipts totaling \$1,099,000.

Manufacturing. As we have seen, most of the county's manufacturing plants are located in Valparaiso. A federal manufacturing census taken in 1947 showed that the county then had 43 factories which employed 2,077 persons and which produced goods, materials and articles in the amount of \$10,438,000. About half of the county's factories did not employ more than twenty persons per plant; only two had 250 employees or more per plant.

Agriculture. With reference to agriculture, Porter County in 1950 had a total of 1,709 farms, of which 1,165 were classified as commercial farms. The figures showed further that 18.7 per cent of all farms were operated by tenants. It was also ascertained that the average value of land and buildings per farm for all farms was \$20,046. The value of all farm products—crops, livestock, poultry, dairy products—sold in the county in 1949 was \$8,400,000. In that same year, farm expenditures amounted to \$1,035,000 for livestock and poultry feed and \$457,000 for hired labor.

Bank Deposits. As of December 30, 1950, Porter County had bank deposits totaling \$16,550,000. On the same date, the county's two savings and loan associations had savings capital totaling \$10,168,000, with \$10,190,000 in first mortgage loans outstanding.

# CITY OF VALPARAISO

Center Township

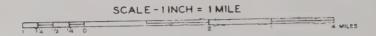
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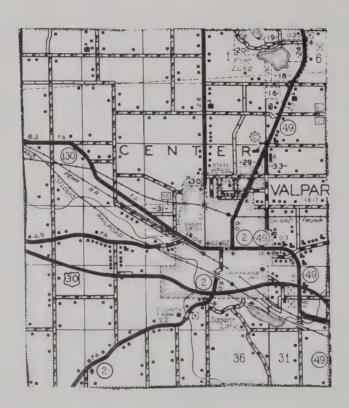
# STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

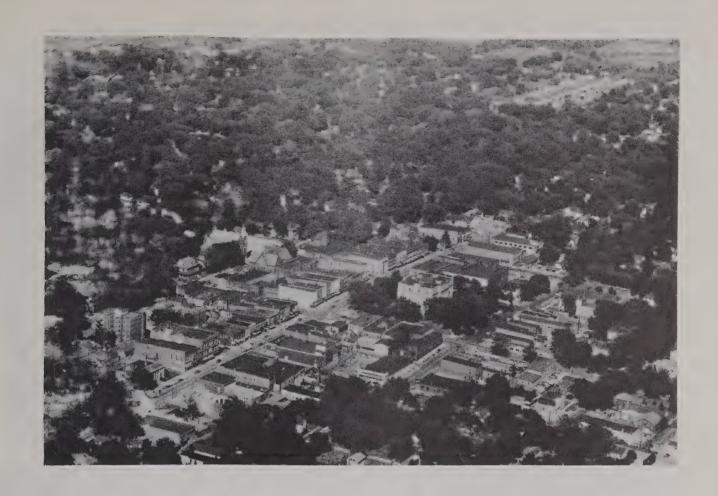
# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







#### CITY OF VALPARAISO

Largest city of Porter County, and the county's seat of justice, is Valparaiso. In 1950 it had a total population of 12,028—an increase of 37.7 per cent over its 1940 population. An unofficial business survey places its 1955 population figure at 14,000. Located in the geographical center of the county, Valparaiso is the hub of a retail trading area with an estimated 30,000 population.

As the story of Valparaiso is largely the story of Porter County, details of the city's past may be found in the opening historical narrative of the present work. Today, the city is widely famed as the seat of Valparaiso University, founded almost a hundred years ago and at one time renowned nationally as the "Poor Man's Harvard." The university is now the largest co-educational university of the Lutheran church in this country.

Although Valparaiso is something of a typical university town, with campus buildings, tree-shaded streets and attractive old Victorian residences, yet considerable manufacturing is done in and about the city. Among leading manufacturing plants here, and the number of their employees, are the Continental-Diamond Fibre Company (500), McGill Manufacturing Company (500), Indiana Steel Products Company (550), and the Philley Company (50).

Another outstanding sight of the city besides its university is the Porter County Courthouse. Partially destroyed by fire in 1934, the courthouse was restored and is now considered a fine example of the blending of traditional and modern architecture. Only newspaper of the city is the Valparaiso Vidette-Messenger, founded in 1927 by John M. Mavity. A daily, the Vidette-Messenger has a present circulation of 6,692. Its publisher is Mrs. Lynn M. Whipple and its general manager is Avery B. Weaver.

Located forty-four miles southeast of Chicago, Valparaiso is served by the Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Nickel Plate railroads and by US 30 (Lincoln Highway) as well as by state highways 49 and 2. Just north of the city are a number of summer resort lakes, among the largest of which are Flint and Long lakes.

Several miles east of the city is located the county's largest landing field, Porter County Airport. This is the home base of planes owned by dozens of "Flying Farmers" of the county and by many private airmen. Here, too, is the head-quarters of the Valparaiso Civil Defense Patrol. Another airport, Urschel Field, is situated just north of Valparaiso in the vicinity of the Porter County Fairgrounds.



CAMPUS ENTRANCE Sept. 8, 1946

The Portal



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Valparaiso University



The Health and Physical Education Building, containing gymnasium, classrooms, and offices. Erected in 1939



Engineering Laboratories Building was constructed by Valparaiso students themselves in 1948.



Kroencke Hall was built in 1952 to fill classroom need at peak of post-war enrollment. This building was financed by the Lutheran Laymen's League.



View of NEW UNION HALL

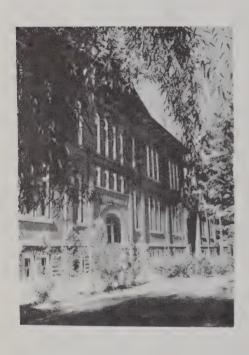
Valparaiso University



VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY AUDITORIUM



BIOLOGY BUILDING



SCIENCE HALL



SOUTH CAMPUS

Yalparaiso University



CAMPUS SCENE
Left: Founders Monument and Ausitorium Building
Center back: Book Store and Music Hall
Right: Commerce Building



VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

# TOWN OF CHESTERTON

Westchester Township

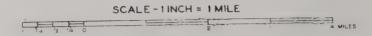
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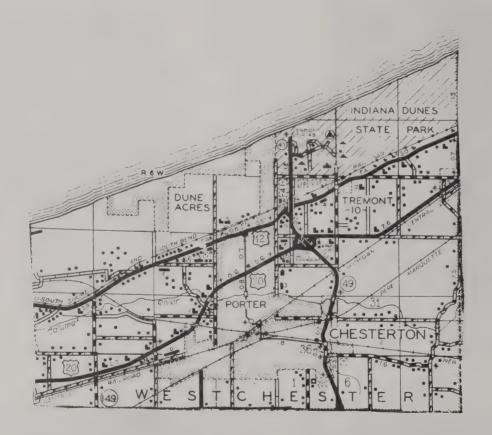
## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







### **CHESTER TON**

Second largest community of Porter County is the incorporated town of Chesterton, widely known as the "Gateway Town of the Dunes." In 1950 it had a total population of 3,175—an increase of 28.5 per cent over its 1940 population. Located on State 49, principal highway leading directly to the Indiana Dunes State Park, Chesterton is the shopping center of thousands of park visitors during the summer months.

At this seasonal period, also, Chesterton is the scene of a gala and colorful Outdoor Arts and Crafts Show, sponsored annually by the Chesterton Retail Merchants' Association. One phase of the show is the Turtle Derby, first originated in Chesterton years ago and now copied in many other parts of the United States. There are numerous painters, sculptors, potters, weavers and wood carvers living in the Duneland country near Chesterton.

Among outstanding sights of the town are its Schwedler maples, located in the residential neighborhood of Morgan Park and said to be the largest single planting of such trees in this country, and its famous "Big Inch," a one-inch-square piece of unimproved real estate owned jointly by several prominent local and national personages, among them being President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson.

Although a residential town, its trim white houses shaded by great old elms and other trees, Chesterton contains a number of small manufacturing plants. Only newspaper of the community is the Chesterton Tribune, a weekly founded in 1884 by Arthur J. Bowser. Its present publisher is Warren Canright, Sr., civic leader and former president of the Duneland Historical Society. In 1952, when Chesterton celebrated its centennial, the Tribune issued The Story of Chesterton, by Louis A. Menke, chief reporter of the newspaper.

Chesterton is one of the earliest "rail and towns" of the county. It was platted in 1852 on the right-of-way of the then new Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (now part of the New York Central System). At first it was called Coffee Creek, then Calumet and finally Chesterton. The founders of the town were the Thomas brothers, William, John and Vincent, sone of a pioneer settler of the county. A granddaughter of William Thomas, Jr., is Mrs. Charles H. Smith of Chesterton.

Two Chesterton residents who have achieved a name for themselves in the field of authorship are Austin L. Rand, curator of birds at the Chicago Natural History Museum, whose volume Stray Feathers From a Bird Man's Desk has been widely read, and Mrs. Lillian Nickel Vetter, author of the recently-published A Nickel's Worth, a human and diverting account of the long-established Nickel family of Chesterton. Another distinguished resident of the town is Herman G. Pope, a leading American authority on public administration and city and regional planning.

## 1308842

# BOONE TOWNSHIP

HEBRON AYLESWORTH Foone Township

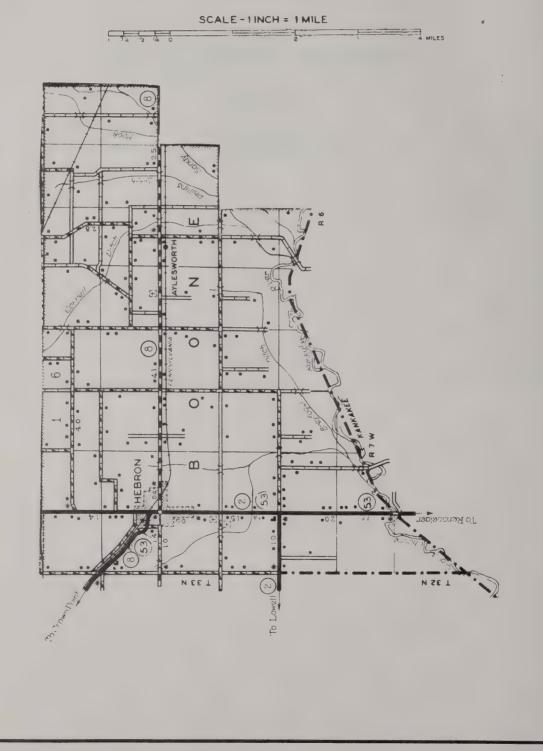
PREPARED BY THE

## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA IN COOPERATION WITH THE

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

## STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY





#### **HEBRON**

In the southwest corner of the county, near the historic Kankakee River, lies the incorporated town of Hebron, which in 1950 had a population of 1,010. In addition to numerous retail stores and service establishments, the town contains a postoffice, a bank and facilities for the shipping of corn, wheat and oats. Published here is the Porter County Herald, founded in 1929 and currently edited by Maurice Mason.

Hebron is located twenty-three miles southeast of Gary, Indiana, on the Pennsylvania Railroad and on US 231 and state highways 2 and 8. The town had its origin about 1845 when John Alyea, early settler, laid out several lots at "The Corners," as the site was early called. A few years later, additions to the town were made by the Sigler brothers, William, Eli and Daniel. Hebron derived its name from a pioneer Presbyterian church of the neighborhood.

Today, Hebron is the principal community of Boone Township, which has a total population of 1,882. First settler of the township was Jesse Johnson, who arrived with his family early in 1835. He was later elected first judge of the county's Probate Court. In the same year that Jesse Johnson arrived, there came Simeon Bryant, Isaac Cornell and Thomas Dinwiddie, all with their families.



HEBRON PUBLIC SCHOOL

Hebron, Indiana

## AYLESWORTH

Only other community of Boone Township is the small settlement of Aylesworth, located east of Hebron on the Pennsylvania Railroad and on State 8. It was named after Giles Aylsworth, early settler of the area. He arrived in 1842.



ALYEA, MISS GOLDIE & J. SAM Hebron Rt. | || Rt. |



ALYEA, MRS. WILLIAM Hebron

Rt. I 77 acres



AYLESWORTH, CLYDE Hebron

Rt. 2



AYLESWORTH, CLYDE & SADIE Hebron

Rt. 1 100 acres



AYLESWORTH, J. P. Hebron

Rt. 1



BANNING, C.A. Hebron

R.R. #2 70 acres Sec. 3



BEEKER, VERDA AND AYLESWORTH, PHILLIP Rt. 2
Hebron Paul Colman 143 acres



BALES, ERNEST E. Kouts

Rt. 2 130 acres



BELL, MARVIN E. Hebron

Sec. 22 R.R. #2 120 acres



BELL, ORRON Hebron

Keith Bell Sec. 24

Rt. 2 160 acres



BERDINE, BLAKE Louie Eichelberger Hebron Sec. 22

50 acres



BERDINE SERVICE STATION Hebron

R.R. #2



BIRKY, EMORY Hebron

Rt. 2 214 acres



BIRKY, F. S. Kouts

W. C. Birky

Rt. 2 300 acres



BIRKY, WILLIAM Kouts

Rt. 2



BLANK, JOHN P. Hebron Sec. 2





DR. R. P. BLOOD ESTATE Hebron Sec. 25

Rt. 2



BORS, STANLEY Hebron

Rt. 2 18 acres



BRUCE, ROBERT A. Hebron

Rt. I 40 acres



BRYANT, GEORGE H. Hebron

R.R. #2 85 acres Sec. 22



BRYANT, MISS ORA Hebron Lloyd Asher

Rt. 2 200 acres



BUCHANAN, GLENN Hebron Sec. 6

Rt. 1 120 acres



BUCHANAN, GLENN Perry McKay Hebron Sec. 6

Rt. | 80 acres



BUCHANAN, LELAND AND NEIL Hebron John Lauer John Lauer

R.R. #2 275 acres



BUCHANAN, NEIL & LELAND Neil Buchanan Sec. 26 Hebron

Rt. 2



BUCK, LOUIS Hebron Robert Torbeson

Sec. 26 R.R. #2 20 acres



BURNS, FRANK & AL FRED Hebron

Rt. 1 160 acres



BUSKER, HENRY Hebron Sec. 10

Rt. 1 ½ acre



CASBON, A. J. Hebron

Sec. 32

Rt. 1 51 acres



CASBON, LYNNET Hebron

Rt. 1 140 acres



COFFMAN, GEORGE Hebron

Rt. 2 100 acres



D & K IMPLEMENT SALES

HEBRON





DILLEY, MRS. W. A. Ben Wiltfang Hebron

Rt. 2 Sec. 23  $80\frac{1}{2}$  acres



DILLEY, MRS. W. A. Mrs. Ray Bryant Hebron

Rt. 2 Sec. 23 108 acres



DIONNE, LOWELL Hebron

Rt. 2 acres



DRENNAN, PAUL Hebron Sec. 2

Rt. 1 3 acres



DURKEE, RUSSELL Hebron

Rt. 2 104 acres



DYNIEWSKI, MICHAEL Hebron

Rt. 1



DYNIEWSKI, MICHAEL Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



EGGERT, HERMAN & ANNA Hebron

Rt. 2 120 acres



EVANS, PAUL Hebron

Glen Evans Rt. 2 Sec. 23 200 acres



FICKLE, JOHN Hebron Sec. 19

Rt. 2 140 acres



FICKLE, JOHN Hebron

Rt. 1 100 acres



FOLSOM, LORAINE Murl M. Nichols Hebron

Rt. 2 200 acres



FRAME, HARRY Hebron

Rt. | | 10 acres



FRY, ERNEST G. Hebron

Rt. 2 120 acres



FRY, KENNETH

Rt. 2 40 acres



FRY, MRS. NELLIE M. Guy Bowman Hebron

Rt. 2



GILSON, ARTHUR Lewis Gilson Hebron Sec. 33

Rt. 1 120 acres



GILSON, ARTHUR D. AND MARY E. Hebron

Rt. 1  $125\frac{1}{2}$  acres



GILSON, CHESTER Hebron

Rt. ! 20 acres



GLEASON, DITTY Hebron

Rt. 2 10 acres



GOOD, SIMON Hebron

Walter Wenger Sec. 34

Rt. 1 315 acres



GRAEBER, RALPH JR. Hebron Sec. 1

Rt. 1 200 acres



GUERNSEY, KITHCART Hebron

Rt. 2 205 acres



HAAS, MRS. RHEA Arthur Ellenson Rt. | Hebron 170 acres



HALLBERG, CLARENCE W. & RUTH E. Rt. I Hebron  $167\frac{1}{2}$  acres



HANAWAY, ALFRED Hebron

Sec. 3

Rt. 2 10 acres



HAWBROOK, LELAND Hebron

Rt. I



HEBRON LUMBER COMPANY

HEBRON



HEINOLD ELEVATOR Hebron

Rt. 2



HEINRICH, EDWIN Hebron

Rt. I



HENDSON, MRS. N. Fay Sims Hebron Sec. 2

Rt. 1 200 acres



HENNING, F. J. Hebron

Rt. 2 40 acres



HOAGLAND, SAM Hebron Sec. 19

Rt. 2 62 acres



HOUGH, MRS. VERNICE Hebron Sec. 10

Rt. 1



HRDLICKA, JOSEPH F. Hebron

Rt. 2 80 acres



HREN, JOHN M. Hebron

Rt. 2 100 acres



HUNTER, ENOS M. Hebron

Rt. | 80 acres



JENNINGS, MISS VERA Delbert Haggerty Hebron

Rt. I



JOHNSON, MRS. HILDA Leon Deardurff Hebron

Rt. I 96 acres



JONHNSON'S SEED STORE

HEBRON



JOYCE, MRS. HELEN Hebron Russell Pogue

Sec. 23 R.R. #2 200 acres



KARP, WALTER Hebron

Rt. 1 100 acres



KATS, MRS. CHRISTINE Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



KELLER, MRS. MARTHA Hebron Paul Riley

Rt. 2 200 acres



KINNE, HAZEN L. Hebron

Rt. 1 120 acres



KNARR, HARRY E. Hebron

Rt. | || Rt. |



KOEPKE AND HITTLE FARM Hebron

Rt. 1 160 acres



KOEPKE, RHEINOLD Hebron

Rt. 1 58 acres



KOEPKE, MRS. WILHELMINE Charles F. Sprately Hebron

Rt. | | 162 acres



LAUGHLIN, HARRY G. Hebron Sec. 10

Rt. 1 46 acres



LE BOEUF, JOHN R. Hebron Sec. 1

Rt. 1 112 acres



LILLEY, ALVIN

Sec. 22 R.R. #2 70 acres



LOWMAN, CHARLES Hebron

R.R. #2 80 acres



LOWMAN, RALPH Harold Johnson Rt. 2 Hebron Sec. 24 300 acres



LYNCH, MARTIN E. Hebron

Rt. 1 19 acres



MACHOWICZ, JOHN Hebron

Rt. | | 118 acres



MARKOVIC, DAN Hebron

Sec. 20

Rt. 2 41 acres



MARTIN, GLENN Hebron

Rt. 1 70 acres



MARTIN, GLENN & BESSIE Hebron

Rt. 1 71 acres



MARTIN, LAVERNE Hebron

Rt. 1 105 acres



MAUERMAN, M. J. Maurice H. Sampson Hebron

Rt. 2 217 acres



McCONKEY, HUBERT Kouts Frank Phillips

Rt. 2 92 acres



McLUCKIE, JAMES Hebron

Rt. 1 1-5/8 acres



McGINNIS, SAMUEL E. Hebron

Rt. 1 79 acres



MORROW, MERITT B. Hebron

Sec. 27 R.R. #2 505 acres



OBENSHAIN, ORVILLE Hebron

Rt. 2 40 acres



OEHLMAN, HERMAN F. Hebron

Rt. 2 240 acres



OSTERMAN, CLARENCE Kouts

Rt. 2 192 acres



PALMER, CORA P. Hebron Sec. 3

Rt. 1 246½ acres



PALMER, CORA P. Hebron Otis Cochran

Rt. 1 247 acres



PEARSON, GLENN L. Hebron

Rt. 1 176 2/3 acres



PENCE, HAROLD & APTHIA C. Dean Armstrong

Rt. 2 163 acres



PETTIBONE, DR. CLAUDE Hebron Milton Phillips Sec. 10

Rt. 1 83 acres



PIEPHO, ARTHUR & ALBERT Hebron

Rt. 2 450 acres



PITT, FRED Hebron

Rt. 2 11 acres



RAGLAND, A. J. Herbert Malott Hebron

Sec. 35

Rt. 2



RIDDELL, LAURA M. Kouts

Rt. 2 371 acres



RIEF, MISS MAUDE Hebron Clyde Hickman

Rt. 2 160 acres



ROESKE, HERBERT W. Hebron

Rt. 2 260 acres



RONIC, MICHAEL Hebron

Rt. 2 20 acres



ROSEBERRY, BESSIE B. Hebron Sec. 6

Rt. | 90 acres



RUHAMA, LLOYD E. Hebron Lloyd E. Wilson

Rt. 1 190 acres



SANDERS, LEONARD Sec. 5 83 acres



SCHAIBLE, MRS. E. L. Hebron Sec. 3

Rt. 1 -240 acres



SCHELEMAN, WILLIAM Hebron

Rt. 2 80 acres



SCHLEMAN, WILLIAM Paul R, Hefner Hebron

Rt. 2 409 acres



SCHLEMAN, WILLIAM Lester A. Meeks Hebron

Rt. 2



SCHLEMAN, WILLIAM Hebron Carl Pfledderer

Rt. 2 390 acres



SCHLEMAN, WILLIAM Kouts

Rt. 1



SCHREIBER, ROBERT Hebron Sec. 10

Rt. 1 157 acres



SCHUSTER, AUGUST Ray Schuster Hebron

Sec. 27 80 acres



SKINNER, D.C. Hebron Calvin E. Henderson

Rt. 2 200 acres



SLADE, CECIL Hebron Sec. 10

Rt. 1 1½ acres



SMITH, GORDon Kouts

Rt. 1 320 acres



SMITH, RAY H. Hebron

Sec. 5

Rt. ! 80 acres



SMITH, WILLIE M. Hebron

Sec. 35 R.R. #2 21 acres



SMOK, STANLEY Hebron Ted Smok

Rt. 2 204 acres



SMOK, TED Hebron

Sec. 1

Rt. 1 122 acres



SOUTH SIDE GROCERY

Emery Gant Prop.
Charlie's Repair Shop Charles & John Osburn Prop.



SOUTH SIDE HEBRON Population: 1001



SOWARDS, CLARENCE E. Hebron Sec. 19

Rt. 2 20 acres



STRATTON, RICHARD Hebron Sec. 10

Rt. 1 1 acre



SWEENEY, JOHN Hebron

Rt. 1 5 acres



SWENEY, MRS. AUGUSTA C. Hebron

Rt. 2 70 acres



TERRANA, THOMAS Hebron

Sec. 27 R.R. #2 130 acres



THATCHER, ROBERT W. Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



THURNER, CECIL Hebron

Sec. 26 | Rt. 2 | Rt. 2



TURNER, HUGH Hebron

George Kats

Rt. 1 120 acres



VANDERZEE, WALTER Hebron Sec. 3

Rt. 1 100 acres



VAN MEERTEN, JOHN Hebron

Sec. 35 R.R. #2  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cores



VOSS, JACOB Hebron

Rt. 1 67 acres



WAHL, FLOYD M. Hebron

165 acres



WARREN, ROY E. Hebron

Rt. 2  $41\frac{1}{2}$  acres



WERNER, WILLIS Hebron

Sec. 27 R.R. #2 102 acres



WEST, L.C. Hebron

Rt. 2



WILLIAMS, WILLIAM A...

Rt. 1 60 acres



WILSON, ALBERT Hebron

Rt. 2 5 acres



WINSLOW, GEORGE Hebron

Rt. 1 40 acres



WITT, PAUL Hebron

Rt. 1 40 acres



WRIGHT, KENNETH

Rt. 2 2 acres



WRIGHT, MR. & MRS. PORTER Hebron Sec. 2 & 1

Rt. 1 80 acres



O. S. Bell . Keith Bell

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS

1½ miles east of Junctions 2 and 53

**ROUTE 2** 

HEBRON, INDIANA



YANUSKAS, BEN Anan Yanuskas Hebron

Rt. 2 140 acres



ZUCHOWSKI, FRANK Hebron

Rt. 2 118 acres

## D & K IMPLEMENT SALES

G. M. Dickinson Ralph Kirby

"JUST GOOD FARM MACHINERY"

JUNCTION 53 and ROUTES 2 & 8

PHONE 6-3300

HEBRON, INDIANA

# CENTER TOWNSHIP VALPARAISO

Center Township

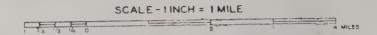
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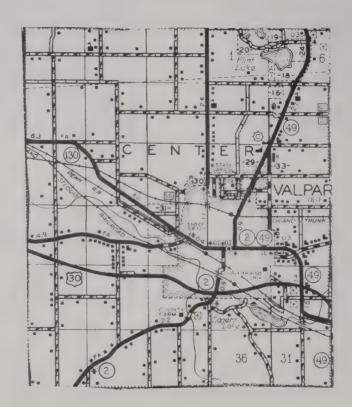
## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







#### CITY OF VALPARAISO

Largest city of Porter County, and the county's seat of justice, is Valparaiso. In 1950 it had a total population of 12,028—an increase of 37.7 per cent over its 1940 population. An unofficial business survey places its 1955 population figure at 14,000. Located in the geographical center of the county, Valparaiso is the hub of a retail trading area with an estimated 30,000 population.

As the story of Valparaiso is largely the story of Porter County, details of the city's past may be found in the opening historical narrative of the present work. Today, the city is widely famed as the seat of Valparaiso University, founded almost a hundred years ago and at one time renowned nationally as the "Poor Man's Harvard." The university is now the largest co-educational university of the Lutheran church in this country.



VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY (GYM)

VALPARAISO



VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY (GILD HALL)

VALPARAISO



HAYES-LEONARD SCHOOL Valparaiso

Rt. 2



VALPARAISO HIGH SCHOOL Valparaiso

(BOUCHER GYM)



VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY Valparaiso

(ENGINEERING BLDG.)



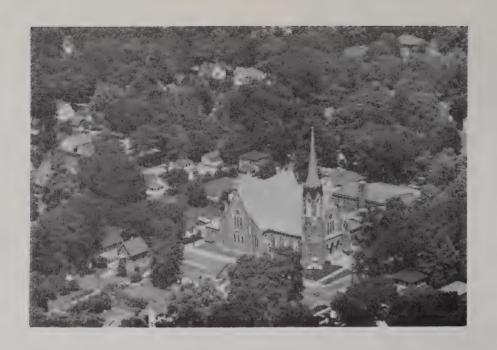
VALPARAISO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

VALPARAISO



CENTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DIST. NO. 2
Valparaiso M. Bohlmann Prin. Built 1894
Mr. H. Bartholomew





ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH Rev. Raymond Derick Center

Valparaiso



WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP BIBLE CHURCH Valparaiso



## HARVEY SHURR

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER DEALER

Sales • Service • Parts

FARMALL TRACTORS
AIR CONDITIONERS



MOTOR TRUCKS
REFRIGERATION

3-3471

VALPARAISO INDIANA JUNCTIONS 2 & 30 LUMBER

ROOFING

MILLWORK

ROUTE 4 TEL. 4-5299



JOHN HORAN AND SONS

BUILDING

MATERIALS

PAINTS

VALPARAISO, INDIANA

## **TED'S SEPTIC TANKS**

CONCRETE REINFORCED

### CAPACITY

- RECTANGULAR 750 and 500 gallons
  - ROUND 500 gallons
  - ROUND 300 gallons
  - ROUND 150 gallons
  - GREASE TRAPS 90 gallons

**FHA APPROVED** 

Prompt Delivery

**RURAL ROUTE 5** 

**VALPARAISO, INDIANA** 



AFFELD, VERNON Valparaiso

Rt. 5 3 acres



ANDERSON, ELGERT B. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 20 acres



ANGELO'S RESTAURANT

VALPARAISO



ASHER, HARRY H. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 90 acres



ANNEN, JOSEPH E. Valuaraiso

Rt. 2 130 acres



BABCOCK, LOUIS Valparaiso

R.R. #4 152.95 acres



BAMESBERGER, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 2



BARNEKO, ERNEST Valparaiso

Rt. | 80 acres



BARTLEY, CHARLES A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 67 acres



BARTZ, ASA Valparaiso

Rt. 3



BERNDT, ARTHUR W. Valparaiso

Rt. | 32 acres



BERRIER, ARTHUR Valparaiso

Rt. 2 20 acres



BILBORN, MR. & MRS. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 100 acres



BCCHNICKA, GEORGE Valparaiso

ORGE Paul Bochnicka

Rt. 2 40 acres



BOZARTH, PEARLEY Valparaiso Sec. 27

Rt. 4 79 acres



BROTON, ALEX Valparaiso

R.R. 4 120 acres



BROWN, FLOYD Valparaiso

Rt. 2 82 acres



BUCHER, ORVILLE Valparaiso

Rt. 5



BUICK Blunke Bros.

VALPARAISO



BURRUS, R. O. Valparaiso

5 acres



BUTLER, WALTER C. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 250 acres



CALLIHAN, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 4 77 acres



CAMPBELL, AMBURGH Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



CASBON, FLOYD Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



CLARK, HARRY N. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 84 acres



CLARK, JOHN M. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 217 acres



CLIFFORD, LEO Valparaiso

Rt. 3 5 acres



CLIFFORD, LEO Valparaiso

Rt. 5 80 acres



CLINE, MORSE Valparaiso

1 acre



CONTINENTAL DIAMOND FIBER COMPANY

VALPARAISO



CO-OP PORTER COUNTY

VALPARAISO



CUNNINGHAM, C.N. Valparaiso

R.R. #4 80 acres



DeGRAZIA, DR. M. G. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 40 acres



DETLEES, WILLIS Valparaiso

Rt. 2 40 acres



DITTMAN, W. H. Maurice E. Dittman Valparaiso

Rt. 2



DOMKE, EDW. G. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 200 acres



DOMKE, MRS. WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 3 20 acres



DUNCAN, MERDITH W. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



ELLIS, JAMES Valparaiso

Rt. 2 2 acres



ERICKSON, WALTER F. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 140 acres



ERICKSON, OLAF Valparaiso

Rt. 4 10 acres



FAIR GROUNDS

VALPARAISO



FELTA'S BARGAIN CENTER

VALPARAISO



FERGUSON TRANSFER INC.,

VALPARAISO



FLITTER, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 100 acres



SALES FOLLIS TRACTOR

VALPARAISO



rOSTER LUMBER AND CONTRUCTION CO. INC. Valparaiso



FOSTER, ROSS & CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



FREYWALD, FRANK A. Mrs. Mary Freywald Valparaiso

Rt. 5



FROBERG, CHESTER Valparaiso

Rt. 4 165 acres



FROBERG, CHESTER Valparaiso

Rt. 4 tenant farm



FROBERG. CHESTER Valparaiso

Rt. 5 185 acres



GAST, ARTHUR W. Valparaiso

Box 173 10 acres



GAST, BEN Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



GAST, LOUIS L. Valparaiso

Leslie Wilson

Rt. 4 54½ acres



GAST, LLOYD Valparaiso

R.R. #4 80 acres



GAST, W.A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



GILBERT, JOAN Valparaiso

Rt. 4 24 acres



GLENN, B.L. Valparaiso

R.R. 4 74 acres



GLOYESKE, EDWARD Valparaisp

Rt. 4 71 acres



GOODRICH, NICK Valparaiso

Rt. | 80 acres



GRAEDNER, OLIVER Valparaiso

Rt. 2 45 acres



GREU, MARY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 102 acres



GUTT, EDWIN E. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 150 acres



HANNON, JAMES Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



HARRINGTON, ANNA Valparaiso

Rt. 5 5 acres



HEAVILIN, RAYMOND E. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 40 acres



HENDRICKS, JOHN Valparaiso

1 3/4 acres



HENDRY, JAMES B. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 40 acres



HENSON, SYBIL Valparaiso

Howard Smith

R.R. #1 115 acres



HEUSER, ERWIN E. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 5 acres



HI-WAY OPEN AIR MARKET

VALPARAISO



HOLST, FRED, SR. Valparaiso Fred Holst, Jr.

Rt. 4



HOME FOR AGED Valparaiso W.H. Dittman Supt.

Rt. 2 160 acres



HOOPER, LLOYD D. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 20 acres



JOHN HORAN & SONS LUMBER CO. Valparaiso

Rt. 4



HOTTER, HERMAN Valparaiso

Rt. | | 100 acres



HUBALL, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 4 81 acres



HUBER, WALTER Valparaiso

l acre



HUGGARD, GORDON Valparaiso

Rt. 5 60 acres



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER SALES & SERVICE Harvey Shurr Valparaiso



JACOBS, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 100 acres



JONES, RAYMOND Valparaiso

Rt. 5 80 acres



KATTERMAN, JAMES W. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 5 acres



KAZLAUSKI, ALEX Valparaiso Robert Sheffer Sec. 27 48 acres



KAZLAUSKI, ALEX Valparaiso Sec. 27

Rt. 2 97 acres



KAZLAUSKI, ALEX Valparaiso

R.R. #4



KEARNS, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 5 10 acres



KERR, R.L. Valparaiso

Rt. 3



KETCHMARK, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 1 acre



KLAHN, MRS. HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. I 50 acres



KRISTON, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 5 45 acres



KRYSA, STANLEY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



KUEHL, GEORGE Valparaiso

R.R. 2 10 acres



KUENKL, JOHN H. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 4.67 acres



LAGLER, JAKE Valparaiso

Rt. 4



LANDGREBE, GEORGE Valparaiso Sec. 21

Rt. 4 60 acres



LANDGREBE, PAUL C. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 92 acres



LANDOREBE TRANSFER COMPANY

VALPARAISO



LATEK, STANLEY J. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 50 acres



LEE, ELMER H. Valparaiso

R.R. #5 50 acres



LEEAVICH, PHIL Valparaiso Paul Vandevender

Rt. 4



LEMSTER, WILLIAM L. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 20 acres



LENBURG, MELVIN A. Valparaiso

Rt. | 105 acres



LICHY, LOUIS Wheeler

Rt. 4 52 acres



LIPKE, WILLIAM Valparaiso

10 acres



LOWENSTINE, ABE
Valparaiso George Vitoux

Rt. 4 200 acres



MACE, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 5 acres



MARTIN & O'KEEFE Valparaiso

Rt. 5 6.7 acres



MARTIN, LOUIS Valparaiso

Rt. 4 50 acres



MARTINAL, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 2 65 acres



MAURY'S STANDARD SERVICE Valparaiso

Rt. 2  $l\frac{1}{2}$  acres



McGILL, CHARLES S. Valparai so

Rt. 2



McGILL MANUFACTURING

VALPARAISO



McLAUGHLIN, CHARLES Valparaiso Riding Stables Valparaiso

Rt. | | acre



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

VALPARAISO



MEYERWITZ, DR. BERNARD Valparaiso

Rt. 5 30 acres



MEYEROWITZ, DR. BERNARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres



MICELI, JAMES Valparaiso

Rt. 2 2 acres



MITCHELL'S MOBILE GAS

VALPARAISO



MONTONI'S FARM EQUIPMENT Valparaiso

Rt. 5



MURPHY, R. W. Valparaiso

Clare Shadourne

Rt. 4



MUSTER, J.R. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 20 acres



NAPOLE CAFE Valparaiso

Rt. 30 5 acres



NIELSEN, N. WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 5 16 acres



NOLEN, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 2 2 acres



OHLSEN, CHARLES W. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 80 acres



OTTOS, FRED Valparaiso

Bert Tucker

Rt. 2 1 acre



PARSONS, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 57 acres



PETERSON ESTATE Valparaiso Karl Hallberg

Rt. 4 80 acres



PIPER, VERNON Valparaiso

Rt. 5



PONCHER, DR. HENRY G. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 50 acres



PORTER COUNTY COURT HOUSE

VALPARAISO



PORTER COUNTY IMPLEMENT COMPANY

VALPARAISO



PRENTISS, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 5 108 acres



PUOPOLREK, LEO Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 4 38 acres



PUSCHEL, HANS Valparaiso

Valparaiso Greenhouses

Rt. 3



RANSOM, ROY Valparaiso

Rt. 5 80 acres



RIGG, LLOYD Valparaiso

Rt. 2 20 acres



RINGBLOOM, ELON Valparaiso

Rt. 5 ½ acre



SAUNDERS, JOE Valparaiso

Glenn Hyatte Sec. 27

Rt. 4 40 acres



SCHLOBOHM, THEODORE N. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 31.5 acres



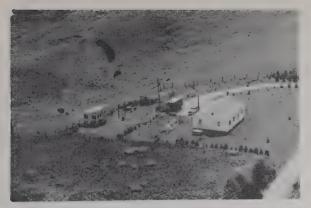
SCHUCK, WALLACE J. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 115 acres



SEARS, ORVILLE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 5 acres



SELMAN, HARTZELL Valparaiso Sec. 27

Rt. 4 | acre



SEMENTO, FARM Valparaiso

17 acres



SEMENTO, A. Valparaiso

Rt. 2



SHATZ, JOHN AND RANSOM, MRS. LOLA BELLE Rt. 4 Valparaiso 180 acres



SHAW, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 5



SHAW, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 5 83 acres



SHEWAN, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 5 80 acres



SHOAT Wheeler

Rt. 4 35 acres



SIEVERS, WILLIAM F. Valparaiso

Box 26 Rt. 5 200 acres



SILHAVY, JOE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 98 acres



SLOCUM, JAMES L. Valparaiso

Rt. 4



SMITH NUPPNAU COMPANY

VALPARAISO



SPRINGER, OLIVER & CLARA Valparai so

Rt. 2 40 acres



SPRING VALLEY MOTEL Valparaiso

Rt. 30



STALBAUM, WILBUR Val paraiso

Rt. 2 2 acres



ST. CLAIR, A.N. Valparaiso

Rt. 4



ST. CLAIR, AMOS N. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 250 acres



STEELE, ALBERT Sec. 21

Rt. 4 2 acres



STEPHENS, R. B. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 20 acres



STONER, KENETH Valparaiso

Rt. 2 74 acres



STONER, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 22 acres



STRONGBOW TURKEY FARM Valparaiso

Rt. 30 80 acres



STRONGBOW TURKEY FARM Valparaiso

Rt. 3



STRONGBOW TURKEY INN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 5 acres



STUPECK, W. J. Valparaiso

Rt. 2



SWITZER, EARL Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 4 65 acres



TAPOESI, ANDREW Wheeler

Rt. 4 100 acres



TOFTE, MRS. GEORGE SR. Ed Tofte Valparaiso

Rt. 5



TRESEMER, FLORENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 5



TRUWPE, JOSEPH T. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 14 acres



VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY Valparaiso T. S. Elliott

60 acres



URSCHEL, MRS. RUTH Valparaiso Orville Birky

Rt. 2 160 acres



VANDEMERKT, LAWRENCE Valueraiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



VALPARAISO COMMUNITY SALE Valparaiso

Rt. 49



VALPARAISO GOLF CLUB Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



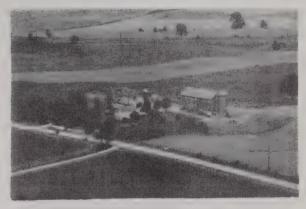
VALPARAISO MOTEL Valparaiso

Rt. 2



VERMILION, CLOYD G. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 62 acres



VITOUX, AUGUST Valparaiso

Rt. 4 164 acres



QUONSET VILLAGE MOTEL Valparaiso Mrs. Naomi Waggoner

Rt. 2



WHITE, A. W. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 10 acres



WHITE MILLS Valparaiso

Mrs. Vila

N. Campbell Rd



WILSON, MERLYN & FRANCES Valparaiso Sec. 4

Rt. 4 80 acres



WITTMER, EDWARD SR. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



WOMACKS, PETER C. Thomas J. Womacks Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 4 20 acres



WOODS, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 63 acres



WRIGHT, MOSES & LILAH Valparaiso

Rt. 1 10 acres



WURMSTEDT, FRED W. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 5 acres



WYSE, FRANK A. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 1 acre



YONKA, JOHN Valparaiso

R.R. 4 80 acres



ZELEZINSKI, DR. LEO Valparaiso

Rt. 4



ZELEZINSKI, DR. LEO Jay French Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres

### **ALLANSON INSURANCE AGENCY**

PHONE 3-8011

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ZINSKI, THOMAS Valparaiso

Rt. 2 13 acres



RATHMANN, HENRY Valparaiso HAYES-LEONARD SCHOOL Valparaiso

14 acres
Rt. 4
8 acres

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FIRESTONE TIRES

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HEBRON 6-3330

KOUTS ELEVATOR
DIAL 2715

### JACKSON TOWNSHIP

BURDICK SUMAN Jackson Township

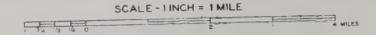
PREPARED BY THE

### STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







BURDICK

Principal community of Jackson Township, a locality of rolling fields and wooded tracts, is the small village of Burdick, with a population of fifty. It is served by the postoffice at Chesterton. The village is located on the New York Central System. Near it is Rice Lake, an artificial body of water, and the Rice animal preserve (private), containing groups of buffalo, deer and other types of animals.

Burdick was founded in 1870 and named after A. C. Burdick, of Coldwater, Michigan, a lumber dealer who owned the site. In its early years Burdick was an important lumber-shipping point of Porter County. The township in which it is now located, Jackson, has a present population of 781. Believed to have been the first settler of the township was Asahel K. Paine, in whose log house the township held its first election in 1836.

Although some early settlers claimed the township was named after President Andrew Jackson, others said it was named after Lemuel Jackson, a pioneer of the area who, in 1835, built the first sawmill on the township's principal stream, Coffee Creek. Another mill on this creek, Long's, was built in 1856 and this is still standing, a landmark of the county.

#### SUMAN

Most prominent of Jackson Township's pioneer citizens was Colonel Isaac C. B. Suman, a veteran of the Mexican War, officer in the Civil War and mayor of Valparaiso during the 1890's. The present village of Suman, in Jackson Township, was named after him and here he lived in a comfortable residence. A post office was established at Suman just after the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was built through the area in 1875.



JACKSON TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL Valparaiso W.W. Richards Principal

Rt. 1 8 acres



ALTMAN, H. W. & MILLER, D. E. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 73 acres



ANDERSON, ERNEST Chesterton

Rt. 2 120 acres



ANDERSON, LAWRENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 30 acres



ANDERSON, MRS. WALTER E. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



ARNDT, WILLIAM Chesterton

Rt. 1 80 acres



BARANTO, MIKE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 82 acres



BARNARD, DORA Westville

Rt. 1 67 acres



BARNARD, HAROLD SR. Westville

Rt. 1 158 acres



BARNARD, MAROLD SR. Westville

Rt. 1 8 acres



BARNARD, HAROLD SR. Westville

Rt. 1 132 acres



BARNARD, JOY A. Westville

Rt. 1 3 acres



BERKOSKI, PETE J. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 157 acres



BIGGS, GROVER A. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 83 acres



BLINKS, DR. HAROLD Westuille

Rt. 1 60 acres



BOEDEKER, FRITZ A. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



BOWMAN, A.W. AND L.B. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



BRAUN, CARL D. & ANNA Valparaiso

Rt. 1 29 acres



BRILLE, GENE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 100 acres



BROWNFIELD, RALPH Westville

Rt. 1 1½ acre



BURDA, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 1



CAMP FARR CAMP GROUNDS Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



CAMP FARR
Chesterton Eddy Edward's

Rt. 1 40 acres



CARLSON, CARL JOEL Valparaiso

Rt. 1 60 acres



CARPENTER, GEORGE E. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 100 acres



CARPENTER, LESLIE R. Westville

Rt. 1 5½ acres



CARSTENSEN, CHARLES Westville

Rt. 1 80 acres



CIGANEK, FRANK J. Westville Sec. II

Rt. 1 40 acres



CLEGG, WALTER C. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 95 acres



COULTER, MRS. JOHN S. Westville

Rt. 1 60 acres



COURSEL, PETER R. Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



DAVIES, A. P. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 45 acres



DAVISON, HOMER R. Valparaiso

Rt. 1



DETTMAN, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 68 acres



DOLER, THOMAS O. Chesterton

Rt. 1 1 acre



DRAVES, OTTO FERN C. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 144 acres



DUNLAP, THEO M. Westville

Rt. 1 3.20 acres



DUST, WILLIAM & DOROTHY Valparaiso

Rt. 1 64 acres



EGELSKE, WALTER Chesterton

Rt. 1 90 acres



FENNELL, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 1 40 acres



FORSZT BROS. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 19 acres



FRALEY, EDWARD L Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



FREIER, HERBERT Westville

Rt. 1 60 acres



FRY, JAMES W. Richard G. Boyd Chesterton Sec. 8

Rt. 1 156 acres



GEBERT, LEONARD Westville

Rt. 1 2 acres



GLOWINSKI, FRANK A. Chesterton

Rt. 2 70 acres



GOIN, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 1 60 acres



GOLOMBOWSKI, STEPHEN Westville

Rt. 1 153 acres



GOTTLIEB, WALTER A. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



GRAFT, FRANK Chesterton

Rt. 1 80 acres



GRAY, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



GREENING, PAUL Westville

Rt. 1 148.75 acres



GREGG, COL. CLIFFORD C. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 160 acres



GRIEGER, OTTO Valparaiso

Rt. 1 35 acres



GRONWALL, AL C. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



GROTT, EDWARD Westville

'Rt. 1 97 acres



HAGENOW, JOHN W. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 53 acres



HAMILTON, MARTHA Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



HANSON, GURNEY JR. Westville

Rt. 1  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres



HANSON, G. F. SR. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



HARGARTEN, NICHOLAS Valparaiso

Rt. 1 30 acres



HARRISON, JOHN R. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 62 acres



HAYES, FRANCIS A. Westville

Rt. 1 50 acres



HOLMGREN, ERNEST W. Valparaiso Ernest R. Holmgren

Rt. 1 40 acres



HOLMGREN, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 1 40 acres



HORTON, MRS. Valparaiso Leroy Johnson Mgr.

Rt. 1 510 acres



HORTON, MRS. H. T. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 250 acres



HORTON, MRS. H.T. Valparaiso

Rt. 1



HOTZ, LENARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 60 acres



HOWES, EDWARD Westville

Rt. 1 80 acres



HROMA, STEVE Rt. 2

Charles Hroma

40 acres



IZARD, CHARLES Westville

Rt. 1 15 3/4 acres



JAEGER, MARK Westville

Rt. 1 47 acres



JANUSEVIC, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



JARDINE, MRS. MARTHA Westville

Rt. 1 100 acres



JARDINE, NOEL E. Westville

Rt. 1 80 acres



JOHNSON, BELL Chesterton

Rt. 1 57 acres



JOHNSON, JAMES A. Chesterton

Rt. 2 36 acres



JOHNSON, MRS. LILLIE Valparaiso Frank Silhavy Tenant

Rt. 1 170 acres



JOHNSON, MRS. LILLIE Valparaiso Frank Silhavy Tenant

Rt. 1



JONES, J. A. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 300 acres



JONES, THOMAS, SR. Chesterton

Rt. 1



KAZMIERCZAK, Chesterton

Rt. 1



KREDLO, MICHAEL Westville

Rt. I



LEITCH, D. F. Chesterton

Rt. 1 160 acres



LEVENBOUSKI, THOMAS Westville

Rt. 1 140 acres



LINDAHL, HAROLD G. Chesterton Sec. 36

Rt. 1 135 acres



LINDAHL, HARRY L. Chesterton

Rt. 1 187 acres



LINDERMAN, FRANK C. Chesterton Sec. 9

Rt. 1 80 acres



LINDERMAN, CLARENCE W. Chesterton Sec. 9

Rt. 1 57 acres



LINDSTEDT, ARTHUR J. Chesterton

Rt. 2 114 acres



LINK, HERB Chesterton

Rt. 1 160 acres



MAC'S TOURIST COURT
Valparaiso H.A. McClellan

Rt. 1 12 acres



MARKLE, ED Westville

Rt.1 71 acres



MARVEL, OTHIE H. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 146½ acres



MATTHYS, ART Westville

Rt. 1 450 acres



MARTIN, NOAH M. Westville

Rt. 1 179 acres



McCLURE, HAROLD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 40 acres



McMATHAN, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 2 acres



McMaTHAN, GEROGE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 6 acres



McQUISTON, FLOYD Westville

Rt. 1 78 acres



McRITCHIE, VINCENT H. Westville

Rt. 1 15 acres



MELNIK, EMIL Westville

Rt. 1 97 acres



MICHAEL, ELMER E. Westville Sec. II

Rt. I 5 acres



MICHEL, ARTHUR Westville

Rt. 1 150 acres



MILLER, HUBERT AND MRS. MINNIE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 11 acres



MILLER, O.W. Westville

Rt. 1 80 acres



MOOI, HERMAN Chesterton

Rt. 1 36 acres



MYERS, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 1 50 acres



NEULIEP, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 1 23 acres



NIELSEN, WILLIAM L. Valparaiso Sec. 36

Rt. 1 120 acres



NOBLE OIL COMPANY Valparaiso D.E. Noble Prop.

Rt. 1 4 acres



NOBLE, ELMER E. Westville

Rt. 1  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres



NOVAK, JOHN Westville Frank Potrzebowski

Rt. 1 16 acres



ODI, G.E. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 15 acres



OLSON, BERT Chesterton

Rt. 2 44 acres



OLSON, CARL J. Chesterton

Rt. 1 113 acres



ORPIC, LAWERENCE Westville

Rt. 1 1 acre



PAOLISSO, NICK & SPANG, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 1 50 acres



PARKER, WILFORD M. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 79 acres



PETERSON, ERIC E. Chesterton

Rt. 1 20 acres



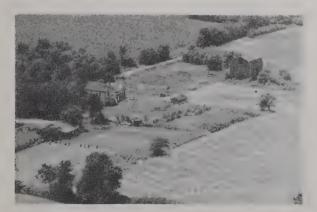
PLISKY, CLARENCE Westfield

Rt. 1 40 acres



POPP, ANTONE J. Westville

Rt. 1 40 acres



POPP, STEPH Westville

Rt. 1 125 acres



POTRZEBOWSKI, FRANK Westville

Rt. 1 20 acres



POTRZEBOWSKI, HATTIE Westville

Rt. 1 21 acres



POVLOCK, EDWARD Chesterton

Rt. 1 80 acres



PYRITZ, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 1 26 acres



RECKTENWALL, GLENN Valparaiso

Rt. 1 52 acres



RECKTENWALL, ROSS Valparaiso

Rt. 1 2 acres



RHEINFELS, W. C. Westville

Rt. | 50 acres



RICE, W. S., D.D.S. Chesterton

Rt. 2



RICE, W. S., D.D.S. Chesterton

Rt. 2



ROEPER, HOWARD Westville

Rt. 1 20 acres



ROHN, H. H. Valparaiso

Rt. 1



ROSBOROUGH, DR. PAUL Valparaiso Martin Biggs

Rt. 1 110 acres



SANBORN, COLIN C. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 25 acres



SCHLENE, MRS. LOUISA Westville

Rt. 1 100 acres



SCHMIDT, MARTIN E. JR. Chesterton

Rt. 1 1 acre



SCHMIDT, MARTIN E. SR. Chesterton Martin E. Schmidt, Jr.

Rt. 1 33 acres



SCOTT, HENRY M. Chesterton

Rt. 2 53 acres



SHAD HOLLOW FARM Westville

Rt. 1 119 acres



SHADY HOLLOW FARM Westville

Rt. 1 119 acres



SHANNON, PETER M. Chesterton

280 ccros



SHANNON, PETER Valparaiso

Rt. 1 60 acres



SHANNON, PETER Valparaiso

William Frank R

Rt. 1 200 acres



SHELL, ALFRED Valparaiso

Rt. 1 84½ acres



SORENSEN, THOMAS Chesterton

Rt. 1 154 acres



SPANKNEBELL, ARTHUR Valparaiso

Rt. 1 27 acres



STEPHENS, M. M. Chesterton

Rt. 2 265 acres



SWIATKOWSKI, SOPHIA Westville Casimir Potrzebowski

Rt. 1 39 acres



TAYLOR, KENNETH W. Westville

Rt. 1 25 acres



TECK, JAMES Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



TOFTE, JOHN JR. Chesterton

Rt. 1 226 acres



TOFTE, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 1



TOMPSON, E. N. Westville

Rt. 1 5 acres



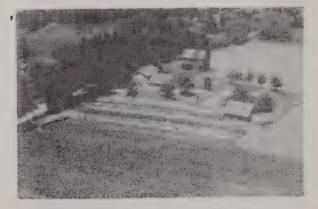
TROST, WILLIAM J. Westville

Rt. 1 35 acres



TROWBRIDGE, CLARENCE Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



TURNER, R. L. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 12 acres



WALSWORTH, WILLIAM H. Westville

Rt. 1 122 acres



WARNER, ED Chesterton

Rt. 1 160 acres



WEIDMAN, SIGFRED Chesterton

Rt. 1 45 acres



WEIDMAN, SIGFRED Chesterton

Rt. 1 45 acres



WEIDMAN, WALTER & LYDA Chesterton

Rt. 1 86 acres



WIELAND, WILLIAM R. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 60 acres



WIESEMANN, WILLIAM F. Chesterton Sec. 10

Rt. 2 56 acres



WILKINSON, SAMUEL Westville

Rt. 1 50 acres



WILLIAMS, ROBERT L. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 97 acres



WILSON, E. M. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres



WINQUIST, VICTOR Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



WITTGREN, CHAS. Westville

Rt. 1 60 acres



WOLFE, EDWARD Westville

Rt. 1 5 acres



WUNDER, STEPH Valparaiso

Rt. 1 106 acres



ZIOL, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



ZUPHAS, GBORGE Westville Frank Berg Tenant

Rt. 1  $102\frac{1}{2}$  acres

# LIBERTY TOWNSHIP CROCKER WOODVILLE

Liberty Township

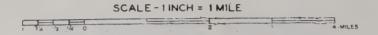
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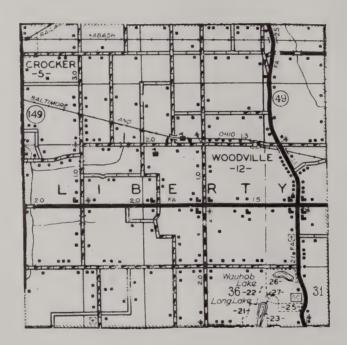
## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

## STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY









### **CROCKER**

Southwest of Chesterton, at the junction of the Wabash and Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroads, lies the incorporated village of Crocker. In 1950 it had a population of 100. The village is served by the postoffice at Valparaiso. It is said the village derived its name from the surveyor who platted it in 1893. First to build a house in the village was Charles La Hayne, pioneer settler.

Crocker is the principal community of Liberty Township, which has a total population of 1,666. First to settle in the township was Owen Crumpacker, who came in 1834. Soon afterwards came William Downing, John Dillingham, Jerry Todhunter, Elijah Casteel, William Gossett, Asa Zane, Peter Ritter, Ira Biggs, E. P. Cole and David Hughart. An electric railway connecting Valparaiso with Chesterton was built through the township in 1903, but this has since disappeared.

#### WOODVILLE

Near the intersection of US 6 and State 49, in Liberty Township, is located the small settlement of Woodville. One of the worst train wrecks in the history of Porter County occurred at Woodville on November 12, 1906, when two Baltimore & Ohio railroad trains collided and caused many deaths. At one time Woodville was an important lumber and grain shipping point.



LIBERTY CENTER GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOL Rt. 1 Chesterton Harlan Siegesmund Prin. Built 1928



LINDERMAN, ROY A. E. Anderson Chesterton

Rt. 1 4 acres



ANDERSON, ED. G. Valparaiso Orchard Lodge Cabins 17 acres



ANDERSON, EDWIN J. Chesterton Henry Bockelmann

Rt. 3 60 acres



ANDERSON, HERMAN Chesterton

Rt. 3 21 acres



ANDERSON, MYRON C. Valparaiso

Rt. 5  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres



ANDERSON, MRS. WILLIAM Box 41A Rt. 3 Chesterton 120 acres



ANKER, JAMES & BARON ARNOLD Chesterton

Rt. | |O acres



ARNDT, MARION Chesterton Sec. 7

Rt. 1 40 acres



BATURINSKY, STEVE Chesterton Martin Laszlo

Rt. 1 76 acres



BERNDT, EVERETT Valparaiso

Rt. 1 46 acres



BIGGS, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 1 5 acres



BLOOM, MRS. CLARA Chesterton

Rt. 1 36 acres



BLUEBIRD INN Valparaiso Lawrence Caprows Owner Texaco Service Station

Rt. 1



BOCKELMANN, HENRY E. Chesterton Sec. 14

Rt. 3 120 acres



BROOKS, TOM E. Chesterton

Rt. 3 3 acres



BUHMAN, MRS. EMILE Valparaiso Claude Buzalski

Rt. 5



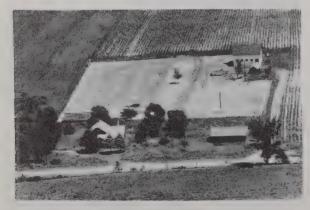
BUSHORE, JOSEPH T. Chesterton Sec. 11

Rt. 3 17 acres



CAMPBELL, ROBERT M. August Vitoux, Jr. Chesterton

Rt. 3 207 acres



CAMPBELL, ROBERT M. Chesterton

Rt. 3



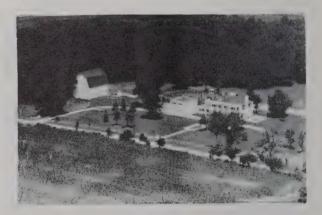
CARLSON, W. L. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres

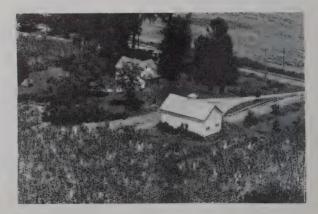


CARTER, JOHN W. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 5 acres



CHANCELLOR, MRS. MOLLIE BEACH Rt. 4 Valparaiso Clifford Ronk 31 acres



CHRISTIANSEN, HANS

Rt. 3



CONRICK, KENNETH Valparaiso

Rt. 5 40 acres



CORBIN, FRED Valparaiso

Rt. 1 138 acres



DALKE, FRED R. Valparaiso

Rt . 1 100 acres



DALKE, FRED R. Valparaiso

Rt. I 10 acres



DALY, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 116 acres



DALY, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



DALY, JERRY Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



DILLINGHAM, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 5 1-2/3 acres



DZUR, MRS. ELIZEBETH Valparaiso

Rt. 1 115 acres



DZUR, GEORGE Chesterton

Raymond Martin

Rt. 1 35 acres



EATON, EARL Valparaiso

Rt. 4 35 acres



EATON, EARL H. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 100 acres



ESSERMAN, EDWARD R. Edward, Jr. & Fred Esserman Chesterton

Rt. |



ESSERMAN, HAROLD Chesterton

Rt. 1 78 acres



ESSERMAN, LESLIE W. Chesterton

Rt. I I acre



ETCHASON, HOMER Chesterton

Rt. 1 32 acres



FOSTER, ERNEST Valparaiso

Rt. 5



FOSTER, HOWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 5 1 acre



FORMAN, N. CLARKE Valparaiso

Rt. 5 40 acres



FRAME, LLOYD Chesterton

Rt. 3 20 acres



FRANZSON, ROBIN A. Chesterton

Rt. 1 48 acres



FRENCHY'S TRUCK STOP Valparaiso Miter J. Dusich

Rt. 1 4 acres



GAINES, LELAND Valparaiso

Rt. 5 7 acres



GARY C.Y.O. Valparaiso

Charles Durand

Rt. 5 80 acres



GILGER, DONALD B. Chesterton Elwin Biggs

Rt. 3 42 acres



GLOYESKE, THEODORE D. Chesterton

Rt. 1 150 acres



GLINSKI, STANLEY Valparaiso

Rt. 1 1 acre



GLOYESKE, SYLVESTER Valparaiso

Rt. 1 239 acres



GOREHAM, JOHN H. Chesterton Sec. 12

Rt. 3 40 acres



GOSIOROWSKI, LEWIS Valparaiso

Rt. | 9% acres



GRANOVICH, JOHN AND BESSIE Chesterton

Rt. 3 100 acres



GRIFFETH, E. W. Valparaiso

C. J. Spencer Rt. I 120 acres



GROPP, HUBERT A. Chesterton

Rt. 3 28 acres



GUZIS, THOMAS Valparaiso

Rt. 5 6.7 acres



HANRAHAN, EARL Valparaiso

Rt. 5 80 acres



HANRAHAN, ROY Valparaiso

Rt. 5 160 acres



HASS, LEWIS Valparaiso

Rt. 1 105 acres



HASS, LEWIS F. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 29 acres



HASSEL, ROY Ervin E. Jentzen Valparaiso

Rt. I I4 acres



HECHT, JOS. C. Valparaiso

Box 151-B

Rt. 1 56 acres



HELLER, ROBERT Valparaiso

Rt. 1 40 acres



HESS, ELIZEBETH Chesterton

Rt. 1 5 acres



HOCKELBERG, MRS. BESS Valparaiso

Rt. 1 62 acres



HOFELLER, ROBERT Valparaiso

Rt. 4



HOFELLER, ROBERT Rt. 4
Valparaiso Milwood Farm Earl Douglass 160 acres



HORN, OTTO G. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 18 acres



HUSZAR, JULIUS Valparaiso

Rt. | 29 acres



IRONS, JAMES E. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 60 acres



JOHNSON, MRS. ANNA Chesterton

Rt. 3 60 acres



JOHNSON, CARL HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 5 40 acres



JOHNSON, MRS. FRED Chesterton

Rt. 3 25 acres



JOHNSON, OLANDER Floyd Wolfe Chesterton

Rt. I 35 acres



JOHNSON, OLIVER H. Chesterton Sec. 11

Rt. 3 160 acres



JOHNSON'S CHICKEN DINER

Valparaiso
Sinclair Service Station Mrs. Lillie Johnson



KACZMAREK, STEVE · Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



KADO, JOSEPH Valparaiso

Rt. 4 8 acres



KELLEHER, MRS. ROSE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 70 acres



KELLER, MRS. HELEN Valparaiso

Rt. 5  $19\frac{1}{2}$  acres



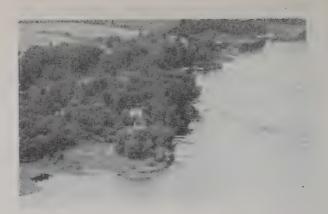
KLICH, JOSEPH G. Valparaiso

Rt. I 7 acres



LAKE LONG Valparaiso

Rt. 5



LAKE MINK Valparaiso

Rt. 5



LAKE FLINT Valparaiso

Rt. 5



LASZLO, MARTIN Valparaiso

Rt. | || acres



LATHAM, MRS. SUSIE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres



LAWSON, MARVIN Valparaiso

Rt. 5 4 acres



LINDERMAN'S NURSERIES Chesterton Roy Linderman Chesterton Nurseries

Rt. 1 60 acres



LINES, MAURICE Chesterton

Rt. 1 ¼ acre



LUNDAHL, LESLIE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 160 acres



MAC ARTHUR, MRS. BEATRICE Valparaiso

Rt. 5 74 acres



MAGUREAN, PETER Valparaiso

Rt. | |O acres



MARCINKOWSKI, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



MARTIN, C. A. L. Valparaiso

Rt. 5



MARTIN, JOHN J. Chesterton

Rt. 3 20 acres



MATSON, ARVID Valparaiso

Rt. 1 15 acres



McELDOWNEY, C. R. Arno Miller Rt. I Chesterton 160 acres



MESKA, TONY Valparaiso

Rt. 5 83 acres



METZ, ALEX Valparaiso

Rade Dotlich

Rt. 1 105 acres



MICHAELS, BARNEY W. Alfred T. Olson Chesterton Sec. 7

Rt. 1 80 acres



MILLS, CHARLES Valparaiso

Rt. 4 10 acres



MISCH, WILLIAM & WANDA Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



MOIR, DOUGLAS Chesterton

Rt. 1 7.6 acres



MORGAN, M. GALE Chesterton

Rt. 3 160 acres



MURRAY, ROBERT H. Valparaiso

Rt. 1



MURRAY, ROBERT H. Valparaiso Lloyd Prosser

Rt. 1 235 acres



NEALON, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 1 120 acres



NETT, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 1 17 acres



NICHOLSON, URBIN Rt. 1 Valparaiso Norman Keammerer 80 acres



NOGARD, AXEL Valparaiso Butternut Spring

Rt. 4 129 acres



O'CONNOR, PAUL Chesterton

Rt. 3



O'CONNOR, WILLIAM Chesterton Sec. 7

Rt. | || acres



OMAN, ARTHUR Valparaiso

Rt. 1 110 acres



OSBORN, GARRETT L. Valparaiso

Rt. 5 40 acres



PARK, CLYDE M. Chesterton Clifford & Carl Park

Rt. 1 154 acres



PATERSON, ROBERT T. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 35 acres



PEARSON, LESTER R. AND VINA A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 . 80 acres



PEARSON, OLAF Harold R. Pearson Chesterton

Rt. 3 -



PECOR, ROBERT Chesterton

Rt. 1 110 acres



PETERSON, LLOYD Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



PHARES. D. E. Valparaiso

Fred Lorenz Sec. 21

Rt. 1 85 acres



PILLMAN, EDWARD Valagraiso

Rt. 5 40 acres



POPE, ELMER Chesterton

Rt. 3 110 acres



POPE, FRED A. Chesterton

Rt. 3 120 acres



POPE, MRS. HERMAN Irvin Pope Chesterton

Rt. 3



POPE, MRS. HERMAN Chesterton Jack Morthland

Rt. 1 59 acres



RAWSON'S GRILL Valparaiso Charles Rawson

Rt. 1



RAWSON, CHARLES Valparaiso

Rt. 1 35 acres



RHODA, CARL & FLORENCE Chesterton

Rt. 1 209 acres



RHODA, THOMAS J. Chesterton

Rt. 1 219 acres



ROBINSON, JACK J. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 32 acres



RUGE, WILLIAM & SONS Valparaiso

Rt. 1 76 acres



RUGE & SONS Valparaiso

Rt. I



RUGE & SONS MEATS Valparaiso

Rt. I



SCHELLINGER, DANIEL Valparaiso

Rt. 5 29.96 acres



SCHMIDT, ARTHUR & RUDOLPH Valparaiso

Rt. 1 135 acres



SCHROADE, RICHARD Valparaiso

Rt. 5 1-1/3 acres



SHEWAN, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 1 124 acres



SHULTZ, WILLIAM F. Chesterton

Rt. 3 22 acres



SIEWERT, ELMER Valparaiso

Rt. 1 62 acres



SIEWERT, EMIL E. Elmer Lenburg, Jr. Valparaiso

Rt. I



SIMMONS, DENNIS B. Chesterton

Rt. 3 37 acres



SLONT ESTATE Chesterton

Rt. 3 20 acres



SLONT, ARTHUR Chesterton Oliver Slont

Rt. 3 180 acres



SLONT, ARTHUR J. Chesterton

Rt. 3 20 acres



SMEDMAN, MEL Chesterton

Rt. 3 74 acres



SMITH, PAUL C. & ETHEL M. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 160 acres



SNOOK, CHARLES Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



STACK, JAMES F. Chesterton

Rt. | 42 acres



STANDARD STATION F Valparaiso Park Inn Restaurant Frank Nicholas Owner

Rt. 1



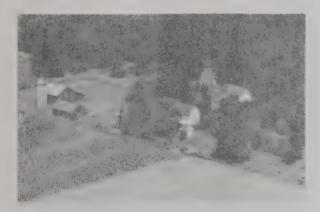
ST. CLAIR, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 1 120 acres



STEERE, GEORGE S. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 46 acres



SWANSON, MATILDA Chesterton

Delbert Biggs Rt. 3 80 acres



SWANSON, MATILDA Delbert R. Biggs Chesterton

Rt. I 97 acres



SWANSON, WILTON R. Chesterton

Rt. 1 145 acres



TANNER, MRS. OPAL Valparaiso George & Allen Tanner

Rt. 1 79 acres



TURK, JULIUS Valparaiso

F. Fowler

Rt. 1 160 acres



TURK, JULIUS Valparaiso

Loyal Hettinger

. Rt. 1 160 acres



TEXACO SERVICE Valparaiso Julius Turk Owner Harold E. Carlson Operator





TURK, MARY AND EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 4 160 acres



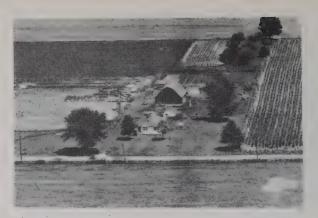
VAN-DE-WATER, RUBY Valparaiso

Rt. 5



WALSTRA, THOMAS R. Chesterton

Rt. I 40 acres



WARD, BEN T. Valparaiso

Rt. I 10 acres



WRREN LANDS CORP., Valparaiso Seral Warren

Rt. 1 186 acres



WAYSIDE PINES Valparaiso

H. B. Miller

Rt. 1 5 acres



WILLIAMS, MIKE Valparaiso

Rt. I 15 acres



WITKOSKI, MRS. STELLA Valparaiso

Rt. 1 11¾ acres



WOLFE, FLOYD C. Edward Wolfe Rt. | Chesterton | 120 acres



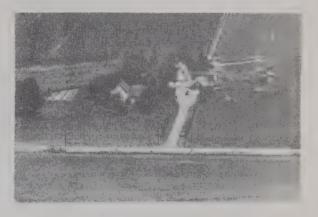
WOZNIAK, ALLEN E. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 159.5 acres



ZEHNER, CHANDLER Chesterton

Rt. 3 54.4 acres



ZUPEVEC, JOSEPH Valparaiso

Rt. 1

# ANN CARTER, Realtor

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE BUILDERS



Service Is My Motto



# PHONES OFFICE: 9210 or 9378 HOME: 9210

113 BROADWAY
CHESTERTON, INDIANA

# RUGE AND SONS

# MEATS

**WHOLESALE** 

RETAIL



PHONE: CHESTNUT 6900

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**RURAL ROUTE 1** 

VALPARAISO, INDIANA

# MORGAN TOWNSHIP MALDEN

Morgan Township

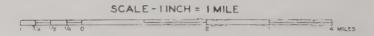
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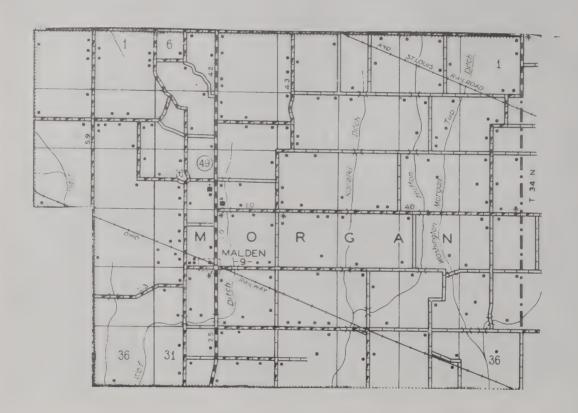
### STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

#### STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







#### MALDEN

In the level, fertile farming country south of Valparaiso city lies the village of Malden, which in 1950 had a population of fifty. It is served by the postoffice at Valparaiso. Here are located a tall grain elevator and numerous storage bins of the government's Commodity Credit Corporation. Malden was laid out in 1902 just after the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was built through the area.

Two miles south of Malden is the site of Tassinong, believed to have been an early French trading post. Malden is the only community of Morgan Township, which now has a population of 782. First to arrive in the township was Henry S. Adams, who came on April 27, 1833. Among those who settled here a few months later were the Morgan brothers, Isaac and William, and subsequently the area became known as Morgan Prairie. A landmark of the township today is the old First Christian Church, built in 1869 on land donated by Henry S. Adams, first township settler.



CHILDREN'S HOME AND SCHOOL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 10 acres



ADAMS, FLOYD Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



ADAM, RAYMOND M. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



ADAMIK, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 3 45 acres



AILES, ARTHUR Kouts

Rt. 2 320 acres



AILES, HAROLD Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



ANDERSON, HEBER Kouts

Rt. 2



AILES, LAWRENCE & SONS Valparaiso All Dale Farm

Rt. 2 556 acres



AILES, WALTER Kouts

Rt. 2 385 acres



ANDERSON, NELSON Kouts

Rt. 2 287 acres



ANDERSON, RICHARD Valparaiso

Rt. 2 220 acres



ARNETT, DAVID Valparaiso

Rt. 2 2 acres



BARBER, ALVIN L. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 1 acre



BARTHOLOMEW, BILL Valparaiso

Rt. 3



BATZKA, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 3 171 acres



BAUER, GORDON Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



BEACH, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt.3



BEACH, ED Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



BELL, CLARKE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



BELL, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



BESSLER, LOUIS Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



BIRKY, CHAUNCY Kouts

Rt. 2 200 acres



BIRKY, JAKE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



BIRKY, W. H. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 130 acres



BIRKY, WARREN Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



BLACKMAN, D. L. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



BLASTICK, MARTIN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 60 acres



BLOUM, HERMAN Valparaiso Harold Bloum

Rt. 3



BOEHLKE, HAROLD Kouts

Rt. 2



BOLKHE, HAROL® Kouts

Rt. 2 120 acres



BORN, FRED Valparaiso

Rt. 2 90 acres



BORUN, RUTH Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



BOS, ALFRED Valparaiso

Rt. 3 83 acres



BREITENBACH, LEO Valparaiso

Rt. 3



BRUNICON, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 10 acres



BRUST, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3



CAIN, CARL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



CASBON, LORING Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



CARESS, T. J. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 65 acres



CARLSON, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt.3 20 acres



CHANEY, GLEN Valparai so

Rt. 3 102 acres



CLARK, EDWARD Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



COLTON, GORDON Kouts

Rt. 2 145 acres



COLTON, MELVIN Kouts

Rt. 2 180 acres



COVERT, JESS Kouts

Rt. 2 80 acres



CRANE, DEAN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 1 acre



CROWE, ROLAND J. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 74 acres



CZERWONKE, HELEN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



DAVIS, LEWIS Valparaiso Clarke Stoner

Rt. 3 200 acres



DEAL, REX Valparaiso

Rt. 2 30 acres



DEAL, REX Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



DEMASKUS, FRED Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



DINSE, VERNON Valparaiso

John C. Dinse

Rt. 3 113 acres



DINSE, VERNON Valparaiso

John C. Dinse

Rt. 3 113 acres



DONDLINGER, ARNOLD Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



DONDLINGER, MRS. BLANCH Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



DUCKWORTH, STANLEY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



DUNNE, MRS. P. J. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



ELLIS, MRS. ALMA Valparaiso Arthur Bloum

Rt. 3 160 acres



FINNEY, L. W. Valparaiso

Rt. 2



FINNEY, WILLIAM P. Valparaiso

Rt. 2



FLITTER, AUGUST Valparaiso

Rt. 3 180 acres



FOLEY, BONNIE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 215 acres



FOSTER, CHAS. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 320 acres



FOSTER, CHARLES Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



FOWLER, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 66 acres



FRANKS, J. D. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



FRY, NEAL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 20 acres



GARRIDET, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 240 acres



GATEWOOD, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



GOAN, JOSEPH D. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 5 acres



GOOD, WILMER Kouts

Rt. 2 77 acres



GORDEN BROS. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 320 acres



GOWLAND, JOSEPH Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



GRIEDER, CALVIN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



GRIEGER, GUST H. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 146 acres



GRIEGER, PAUL Valparai so

Rt. 3 80 acres



GRIEGER, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



GUILLAUMANT, RODGER Valparaiso

Rt. 3 20 acres



GUSTAFSON, VERN. C. Valparai so

Rt. 2 80 acres



HAMAN, LOUIS & FRED & LAURA McGARVEY
Rt. 2
Valparaiso 240 acres



HANNON, JULIA Kouts

Rt. 2 240 acres



HERMAN, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 3 20 acres



RALPH HERREN EAST FARM Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



HERSHMAN, ALLEN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



HOWARD, FRANCIS Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



HUNDT, BILL & ANNE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 240 acres



JACOBS, FRED

Rt. 3 80 acres



JESSEN, BILL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 30 acres .



JOHNSON, GLENN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



JONES, ISSAC Kouts

Rt . 2 160 acres



JUNGLES, BARNEY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 40 acres



KARLEN, MARY Valparaiso Harold McGriff Tenant

Rt. 3



KLEIST, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



KLEIST, EWALD Valparaiso

Rt. 3 100 acres



KLEIST, RICHARD Ray McGinley Valparaiso

Rt.3



KNOIT, PETER Valparaiso

Rt. 3 83 acres



KOSELKE, GEO. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 453 acres



KRIEKAS, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 120 acres



KUEHL, HAROLD Valparaiso

Rt. 2 96 acres



LACHOWIN, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 159 acres



LA COUNT, LESLIE Kouts

Rt. 2 275 acres



LANSING, LESLIE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



LEUCUTA, THEO Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



LEWIS, MRS. STELLA Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



LITINSKI, MRS. MARY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



LOREY, LILLIAN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 10 acres



LOVAY, ANDREW Valparaiso Frank Hollapfel

Rt. 3 200 acres



MAACK, MRS. FRED Valparaiso

Rt. 3 5 acres



MALDEN FOOD SHOP Malden

Rt. 1 1 acre



MARTENS, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



MARTIN, OMAR Malden

Rt. 2 10 acres



MAXWELL, ALICE Valparaiso

Rt. 3



McLEES, STEWART Valparaiso

Rt. 2 53 acres



McNEFF, LEO Kouts

Rt. 2 120 acres



MILLER, WAYNE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



MILLIKAN, FRANK M. Valparaiso Charles Brust

Rt. 2 770 ocres



MILLIKAN, FRANK M. Bertrand Brust Rt. 2 Valparaiso



MITCHELL, W. B. Kouts

Rt. 2 479 acres



MOHLKE, MRS. EANNIE Valparaiso

Rt, 3 160 acres



MORRIS, OVILL Valparai so

Rt. 3 20 acres



MORRISROE, MARGRET Valparaiso

Rt. 3



O'CONNOR, CHAS. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 185 acres



BIGGART, STEREEPHEN Valparaiso Ray Owen

Rt. 3 160 acres



PAHL, LOUIS Valparaiso Leroy Birky

Rt. 2 200 acres



PEATERSON, MRS. MARY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 20 acres



PEITS, ED Valparaiso

240 acres



PINKERTON, MRS. EMMA Valparaiso

Rt. 3 97 acres



PINKERTON, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 3



PRESSEL, ERNIE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 340 acres



PRICE, ELLSWORTH Valparaiso C. J. McGinley

Rt. 3 126 acres



PURDY, ROY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 112 acres



REMSTER, C. M. & JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 331 acres



RILEY, LEE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 135 acres



SAUNDER, JOE Valparaiso

Bill Jessen

Rt. 2 225 acres



SCHLUNDT, ANNA MAE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 5 acres



SCHULTZ, BYRON Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



SCHULTZ, KENNETH Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



SHIDLER, AULDIN Valparaiso Ed Wittmer, Jr.

Rt. 3 214 acres



SHULTS, LEWIS Valparaiso

Rt. 2 240 acres



SHURTE, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



SHURTZ, MABLE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



SMITH, EVERT Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



SMITH, NILES Valparaiso

Rt. 3 260 acres



SNIDER, CHARLES Valparaiso

Rt. 2



SPRATLEY, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 2 43 acres



STEINKE, GUST Valparaiso

Rt. 3 320 acres



STONER, PAUL Valparaiso Verlin Birky

Rt. 2 160 acres



STONER, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



STONER, PAUL Valparaiso Harold King

Rt. 3 180 acres



STONNER, MRS. FORREST Valparaiso

Rt. 2 110 acres



TRACY, FRANCIS Valparaiso

Rt. 3



TREDE, ARTHUR A. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



TREDE, JOHN Kouts

Rt. 2 140 acres



VIETZK, DR. PAUL Valparaiso Arthur Bucher

Rt. 3 220 acres



WALAVICH, ANNA Valnaraiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



WALLACE, RAYMOND Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



WALLAS, GARLAND Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



WELLSAND, FRED Valparaiso

Rt. 2 10 acres



WELLSAND, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 11 acres



WELLSAND, PAUL S. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 1 acre



WEINKAUFF, CLARANCE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 260 acres



WERNER, FRED & ARTHUR La Crosse

Rt. 1 200 acres



WERNER, HERMAN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 180 acres



WERNER, WAYNE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 7 acres



WHITLEDGE, E. R. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 130 acres



WICKHURST, PETE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



WICKHURST, PETER Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



WILLIAMSON, B. L. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



WILLIAMSON, CLOE & MARION Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



WILLIAMSON, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



WILLIAMSON, LEE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



WILLSON, WALTER J. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 8 acres

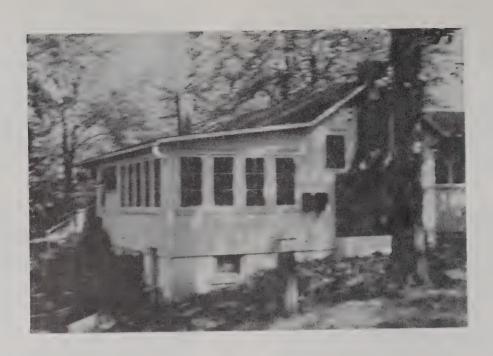


WORSTELL, LULA B.
Valparaiso Edward L. Thompson 240 acres



YOUNG, GEO. Kouts

Rt. 2 80 acres



#### PORTER COUNTY HOME OF JOHN DRURY

by Hugh Conner

#### President of Inland Photo Company

As publishers of this work on Porter County, Indiana, and other volumes of the American Aerial County History series, the Inland Photo Company of Chicago takes pleasure in herewith presenting a brief description of the Porter County home of John Drury, author of the pictorial county histories being issued by our firm. A former Chicago newspaperman, Mr. Drury is also the author of Historic Midwest Houses, Midwest Heritage and other books, all of which are listed in Wbo's Wbo in America.

It was in 1935 that John Drury and his wife (who, under her maiden name of Marion Neville, is also a writer, as well as artist) purchased a twelve-acre portion of the old Brummitt farm in Pine Township, Porter County, Indiana. A year later the Drurys built a frame, one-story, gabled home on their tract with lumber obtained from the dismantling of the venerable Dibblee mansion in Chicago (Mrs. Dibblee was a sister of Marshall Field I). In 1944 the Drurys became permanent residents of Porter County.

Since then, John Drury has written, in the house pictured above, not only his two Midwestern regional works but all of the thirty or so volumes of the American Aerial County History series published to date. He has also written numerous local historical articles for the Gary Post-Tribune and is now an active member of the Indiana Historical Society and the Duneland Historical Society.

# PINE TOWNSHIP BEVERLY SHORES PINES

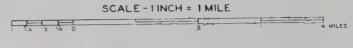
PREPARED BY THE

## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA IN COOPERATION WITH THE

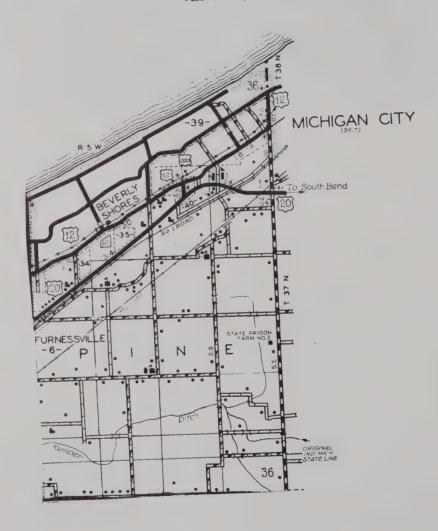
# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

#### STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY



Pine Township



#### BEVERLY SHORES

One of the newest communities of Porter County is the incorporated town of Beverly Shores, occupying a five-mile strip of land on the shore of Lake Michigan just east of the Indiana Dunes State Park. It was incorporated in 1947 and today has a resident population of 488. The town was originally laid out by the Chicago real estate firm of Frederick H. Bartlett & Company.

An early attraction of Beverly Shores were its botanical gardens, planned by the Chicago art collector and designer, Mrs. Louis Van Hees Young. Still standing in the community today are several of the full-sized reproductions of historic American houses originally built for the Colonial Village at the Century of Progress International Exhibition in Chicago in 1933.

Beverly Shores is the principal community of Pine Township, which now has a total population of 2,154. An early settler of the township was Edwin Franklin Way, grandfather of the distinguished American nature writer, Edwin Way Teale. The latter's Dune Boy is a diverting volume of recollections of boyhood life on the Pine Township farm owned by his grandfather. The book is considered by many as a "Tom Sawyer" of the Duneland country of northern Indiana.

Another early settler of Pine Township was William Brummitt. A native of Yorkshire, England, he came to America in 1856 and in that same year located on a farm in Pine Township. He later was elected a township Justice of the Peace. One of his grandsons was the late Marion P. Brummitt, president of the Chesterton Rural Loan and Savings Association and a civic leader of many years standing in north Porter County.

Still another early settler of Pine Township was William Lewry, who arrived in 1858 and opened a blacksmith shop just east of Furnessville. Later he enlarged this into a wagon and buggy factory. One of his sons, the late Henry Lewry, in more recent years conducted a general store that was much patronized by painters and sculptors of the Furnessville art colony.

#### PINES

Only other community of Pine Township is the newly-incorporated town of Pines. It is situated in the northeast corner of Porter County near Michigan City (La Porte County). The town had its origin in a small settlement that grew up about the 'Pines Cutoff,' so-called after a road that connects US 20 and US 12 at this point.



ALLISON, JAMES E. Westville

Rt. 1 90 acres



BATCZKOWSKI, STEVE Chesterton

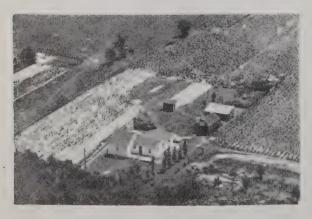
Rt. 2 125 acres



BECHINSKI, AGNES Michigan City

S Joe Bechinski

Rt. 2 166 acres



BECK, ELWOOD Chesterton

Rt. 2



BECK, HAROLD A. Chesterton Lawrence Beck

Rt. 2 17 acres



BEDENKOP, LELAND V. Westville David Bedenkop

Rt. 1 117 acres



BEDENKOP, ORIS J. Westville

Rt. 1 190 acres



BEVERLY SHORES REST HOME INC. Pines Dr. S.R. Barrer

PINES



BOOTCHECK, BERNARD Michigan

Rt. 2 1 acre



BOOTCHECK, LEONARD Michigan City

Rt. 2 100 acres



BURKE, ERWIN J. Chesterton

Rt. 2 5 acres



CARLSON, DAVID R. Chesterton

Rt. 2 107 acres



CARVER, MRS. GRACE Rt. 2
Michigan City Mr. & Mrs. Jerome Peak
200 acres



CHODER, JOHN Michigan City

Rt. 2 80 acres



COOK, AGNES J. Westville

Rt. 1 52 acres



DARCY, FRANK Michigan City

Rt. 2



DASSE, RICHARD J. Chesterton

Rt. 2 10 acres



DELPH, MRS. JOHN F. Michigan City

Rt. 2 20 acres



DUTCHER, FRANCIS & FRANCES Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



EARLEY, JAMES P. Chesterton

Rt. 2 5 acres



EGILSKI, JOHN Michigan City

Rt. 2 80 acres



ESSENBERG, J. M. Chesterton

Rt. 2 43 acres



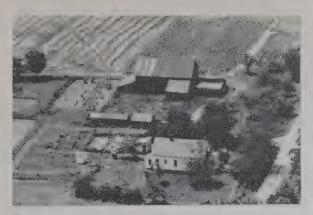
FURNESS, HERSHEL Michigan City

Rt. 2 78 acres



GARBE, CLARENCE Chesterton Glenn Nicholson

Rt. 2



GREINKE, CHARLES
Michigan City Edwin Nicholson

Rt. 2 73 acres



GRIEGR, L. HENRY Chesterton

Rt. 2 5 acres



GROSZEK, THEODORE J. Chesterton

Rt. 2 20 acres



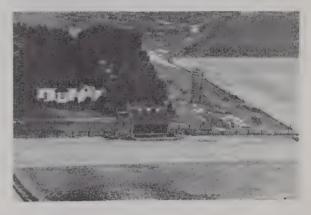
HACKER, HOWARD Westville

Rt. 2 50 acres



HAJDUSWICZ, WALTER Michigan City

Rt. 2 40 acres



HALL, CARL & EDWIN - GAGEL, MINNIE Rt. 2 Chesterton 103 acres



HARRIGAN, FORREST E. Michigan City

Rt. 2 80 acres



HATCHEL, DOYLE Michigan City

Rt. 2



HUGHART, EUGENE Chesterton

Rt, 2 40 acres



INDIANA STATE PRISON FARM Michigan City Joe Glancy, Supt.

Rt. 2 1360 acres



INDIANA STATE PRISON FARM Westville

Rt. 1 1360 acres



INDIANA STATE PRISON.FARM Michigan City

Rt. 2 1360 acres



INDIANA STATE PRISON FARM Michigan City

Rt. 2 1360 acres



IRK, EDWARD Michigan City

Rt. 2 40 acres



JANOWSKI, LEO M. Michigan City

Rt. 2



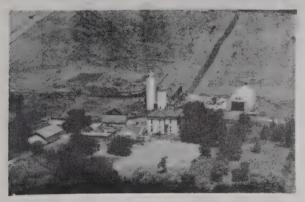
JOHNSON'S FILLING STATION

PINES



JOHNSON, ALFRED Michigan City

Robert Johnson Rt. 2



KNOILA FARM John & Bill Graff Westville

Rt. I



KOMASINSKI, ALEX Chesterton

Rt. 2 120 acres



KOMASINSKI, CLEM Michigan City

Rt. 2 40 acres



KOMASINSKI, POLLY
Michigen City Chester S. Matuszak 135 acres



KOSELKE, MIKE Michigan City

G. B. Grimm

Rt. 2 120½ acres



KOWALSKI, ALEX Chesterton

Rt. 2 120 acres



KRIESEL, WARREN W. Michigan City

Rt. 2



KRISEL, WARREN Michigan City

Rt. 2 160 acres



LENARD'S CASINO Beverly Shores

Box 27



LEWANDOWSKI, FRANK & PETER Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



LEWANDOSKI, GUST Chesterton

Rt. 2



LIDKE, JOHN W. Chesterton

Rt. 2 120 acres



LINDSTROM, MISS AMELIA Chesterton

Rt. 2 80 acres



LINDSTROM, ELMER Chesterton Amelia Lindstrom

Rt. 2 84 acres



LISS, CHARLIE J. Chesterton

Rt. 2 124 acres



MALEK, CATHERINE Alex Komasinski Rt. 2 Michigan City 80 acres



McDONALD, H. R. Michigan City

Rt. 2 240 acres



McMORN, GEORGE Michigan City

Rt. 2



MEESE, FRED A. Chesterton

Rt. 2 152 acres



NAPIERALA, STANLEY J. Michigan City

Rt. 2 103 acres



NICHOLSON, MARTIN W. Chesterton

Rt. 2 116 acres



OLSON, MRS. ALFREDA Chesterton Rueben Olson

Rt. 2 320 acres



OLSON, NILS Chesterton

Rt. 2 250 acres



PETERSEN, ARTHUR E. Chesterton

Rt. 2 12 acres



PINES DRIVE INN

PINES



MOTEL PINES Chesterton

Rt. 2



PLISKE, CLEM A. Michigan City

Rt. 2 40 acres



PLISKE, MARTIN J. Michigan City

Rt. 2 120 acres



PLISKE, PETER T. Michigan City

Rt. 2 80 acres



PLUTA, EGNAC Chesterton

Rt. 2 200 acres



POWELL, ROBERT Chesterton

Rt. 2 96 acres



PRYBYLLA, JOHN Michigan City

Rt. 2



RELING, NELLIE Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



SCHLUNDT, A. H. Michigan City

Rt. 2



SCHLUNDT, E. H. Michigan City

Rt. 2



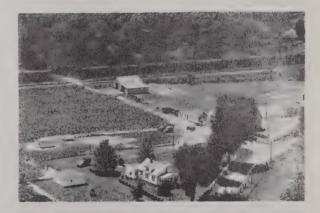
SHOEMAKER, JAMES H. Michigan City

Rt. 2 20 acres



STANDARD OIL Harry and Carl

BEVERLY SHORES



STEPHENS, M. M. Chesterton

Rt. 2



STEWART, THOMAS Michigan City

Rt. 2 106 acres



MATERIALS CORP., Stout Building

MICHIGAN CITY



SULLIVAN, T. J. Chesterton

Rt. 2 30 acres



SULLIVAN, W. R. Chesterton

Rt. 2 60 acres



TINDLE, GUY Michigan City

Rt. 2 120 acres



TROPICAL LOUNGE

PINES



WHEELER, W. E. Michigan City

J. W. Troutt

Rt. 2



WIEGEL, MRS. T. S. Chesterton

Rt. 2 10 acres



WITER, ANDREW Michigan City

Rt. 2 50 acres



WITEK, JOE Michigan City

Rt. 2 100 acres



WOLFORD, ISAAC M. Westville

Rt. 1 34 acres



WOZNIAK, THOMAS Michigan City

Box 194

Rt. 2 199 acres



ZIEMER, HENRY A. Michigan City

Rt. 2



ZONA, PAUL Westville

Rt. | 503 acres

## HEINOLD HOG MARKET

## DAILY HOG ORDER BUYERS

KOUTS, INDIANA - PHONE 2725 and 2315 GOODLAND, INDIANA - PHONE 9 MARENGO, ILLINOIS - PHONE Jordan 8-7291

LELAND, ILLINOIS - PHONE 2971 ROYAL CENTER, INDIANA - PHONE 3295



#### HAROLD HEINOLD

Kouts, Indiana - Phone 3423

Owner and Buyer

#### JAMES YERGLER

Marengo, Illinois - Phone Jordan 8-7291

Manager and Buyer

Kouts, Indiana — Phone 2196

Manager and Buyer

JOE VOGEL

#### RONNIE REED

Royal Center, Indiana - Phone 3295

### PAUL SCHRADER

Goodland, Indiana - Phone 9

Manager and Buyer

#### JOHN HANSEN

Leland, Illinois - Phone 2971

# PLEASANT TOWNSHIP KOUTS CLANRICARDE

Pleasant Township

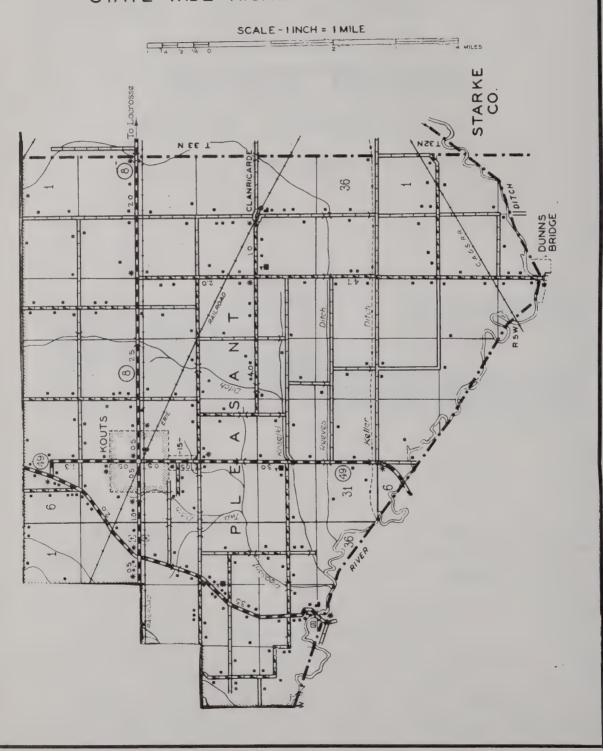
PREPARED BY THE

## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY





#### KOUTS

According to local tradition, the incorporated town of Kouts received its name from a party of railroad surveyors who were grateful for supper and a night's lodging at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart Kouts in the southern part of the county, near the Kankakee River. The town grew up around an Erie Railroad depot here called Kouts Station. The Kouts family first came to this region in 1848.

Located not far from the Kankakee River, Kouts early became a gathering-place of hunters, sportsmen and fishermen. An unusual event in the history of Porter County occurred in Kouts one night in 1890 when two champions of the ring, Ike Weir and Frank Murphy, engaged in a bare-fisted prizefight that lasted for eighty-five rounds and was finally declared a draw.

Today, Kouts has a population of 718. It is the principal community of Pleasant Township, which has a total population of 1,640. Near the southwest corner of the township, on the Kankakee River, a concrete bridge (serving Wheatfield Road) marks the site of Baum's Bridge, built in 1863 by Enos Baum. It replaced Eton's Ferry, established when Porter County was founded in 1836. This ferry, in turn, replaced a fording point here used by the Pottawatomie Indians.

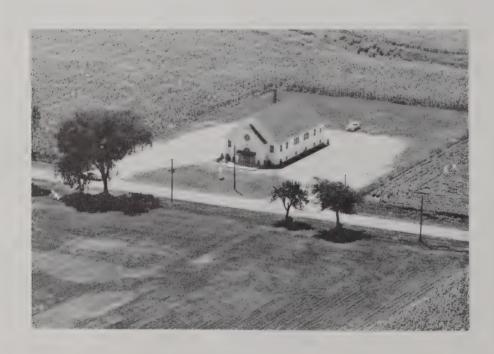
#### CLANRICARDE

A small settlement in Pleasant Township, east of Kouts, is Clanricarde. It is served by the postoffice at Kouts. The settlement originated as a shipping-point for cattle fattened on a ranch operated by a Mr. Burke. His wife is said to have named the place after her native town in Wales.



ST. MARY CATHOLIC CHURCH Rev. Bernard Shank

Kouts



THE HOPEWELL MENNONITE CHURCH Kouts Samuel S. Miller, Pastor



PLEASANT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

KOUTS



ALLEN, BILL Lawrence Mattox Kouts

Rt. I 186 acres



ANDERSON, CARL Raymond Pfledderer

Rt. | |60 acres



ANTOL, JOHN Kouts

Rt. 2 40 acres



ARNOLD, MRS. LODEMA
Kouts Earl Schnekeburger

Rt. 1 120 acres



ARNOLD, MRS. NELLIE Kouts

Rt. | | 10 acres



ATHERTON, EARL M. Kouts

Rt. 1 200 acres



AUSTGEN, NICK J. Kouts

Rt. | 40 acres



BAUGHMAN, A. E. Kouts

Rt. I 200 acres



BECHLER, EDWARD
Kouts Raymond Mosher

Rt. 1 200 acres



BIGGART, STEVE Kouts

Rt. 2 203 acres



BILLY, JEAN Kouts

Rt. 2 50 acres



BIRKY, ARTHUR Kouts

Rt. I 240 acres



BIRKY, DEAN Kouts

Rt. 2 83 acres



BIRKY, EMANUEL Kouts

52 acres



BIRKY, JONAS Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



BIRKY, JONAS Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



BIRKY, RALPH Kouts

Rt. 1 240 acres



BIRKY, REUBEN A. Kouts

Rt. | |44 acres



BOBAK, JOHN Kouts Charles Sawlsgiver

Rt. 2



BOWMAN, FRANK Kouts

80 acres



BUKALSKI, JOHN Kouts

Rt. 2 185 acres



BUNNELL, HERMAN Kouts

Rt. 1 7 acres



BURKE, SAMUEL E. Kouts

Rt. 2 260 acres



BURKMAN, HERBERT A. Kouts

Rt. 1 7 acres



CALLAHAN, GUY Kouts

Rt. 1 50 acres



CARPENTER, C. A. Kouts



CESEL, OTTO

Ray Stewart

Rt. 1 80 acres



CHURCH, CARL Kouts

Richard Schultz

Rt. i 3 acres



CHURCH, FLOYD Kouts

Rt. 1 10 acres



CLANRICARDE ELEVATOR William & Williard Dahl Kouts

Rt. I



Rt. 1 440 acres



CLARK, MRS. MYRA Edward Wood Rt. 1 Kouts



CLARK, MRS. MYRA Kouts Eldon Riehle

Rt. 1 840 acres



COOK, ERMA Chris Pfledderer Rt. 1 Kouts 240 acres



Nation E. Christensen

320 acres



DAHL, JOE Kouts

Rt. I 320 acres



DAHL, PERCY Kouts

Rt. 1 120 acres



DAHL, WILLIAM Harold Sutter Rt. I Kouts 220 acres



DEARDURFF, GEORGE E. Kouts

Rt. 2



DOMBROWSKI, JOE Joe Hessling Rt. | Kouts | 107 acres



DRAZER, GEORGE Kouts

Rt. 2 200 acres



DRAZER, MAX S. Kouts

Rt. 1 243 acres



DRAZER, PAUL Kouts

Rt. 1 175 acres



DUGGLEBY, WADBY Kouts Norbert Dolezal

Rt. 1 200 acres



DUTLINGER, CHARLES Kouts

Rt. 1 318.5 acres



EGLI, A. D. Kouts

Rt. | 80 acres



EGLI, A. D. Kouts

Rt. | 200 acres



EGLI, PAUL & WAYNE Kouts

Rt. 1 200 acres



EICHELBERGER, CHRIS Kouts

Rt. 2



FOLSOM, HARRY Kouts

Rt. 1



FOUST, LEWIS Kouts

Rt. 2 300 acres



GALBRATH, CLIFFORD La Cross

Rt. 1 360 acres



GESSE ESTATE Floyd Gesse Kouts

Rt. I 68 acres



GESSE, RHEINOLD Kouts

Rt. I 54 acres



GESSE, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



GIBBS, OTTO Kouts

Lloyd Birky

Rt. 2 124 acres



GINGERICH, JOSEPH W. Kouts

Rt. 2 120 acres



GLANDS, B. Kouts

Rt. 1 60 acres



GLISIC, M. Kouts

Rt. 1 108 acres



GLISSMAN, GEORGE J. Kouts

Rt. 2 57 acres



GOOD, ALLEN C. Kouts

Rt. I 160 acres



GOOD, SIMON Valparaiso Velde Good

Rt. 2 340 acres



GOWER, MRS. ADA Louis Claussen Rt. I 255 acres



GRIEIGER, CLARENCE Kouts

Rt. 2 290 acres



HALL, ALLEN F. & ESTHER B. Kouts

Rt. I 160 acres



HALL, C. E. Kouts

Ray Hall

Rt. 1 160 acres



HAMAN, GEORGE Kouts

Rt. 1 160 acres



HAMAN, HERB Kouts

Randal Stevens

Rt. 1 160 acres



HAMAN, HERBERT Kouts

Rt. 1 600 acres



HAMAN, HERBERT Kouts Harold Haman

Rt. 1 230 acres



HAMAN, ROBERT Kouts

Rt. 1 200 acres



HAMANN, FRED J. Kouts

Rt. 2



HAMLETT, RALPH Kouts

Rt. 1 50 acres



HANNON, RICHARD A. Kouts

Rt. 2 248 acres



HANSEN, WALTER B. Kouts Arthur Kneifel

Rt. 1 240 acres



HARDEL, EDWARD T. Kouts

Rt. 1 160 acres



HASTINGS, ROLLIN Kouts

Rt. 2 251 acres



HOEHN, OTTO Kouts

Rt. 1 300 acres



HEFNER, CARL E. Kouts

R.R. #2 270 acres



HEINIGER, BEN Kouts Lester E. Nuest

Rt. 1 160 acres



HEINIGER, WALTER S. Kouts

Rt. 2 20 acres



HEINOLD, AARON Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



HEINOLD, HAROLD Delos Booker Kouts

Rt. 1



HEINOLD, JOE Kouts

Lynn E. Feller

Rt. 1 390 acres



HEIMOLD, VIRGIL W. Kouts

1 acre



HEINOLD ELEVATOR

KOUTS



HENZOR, JOHN Kouts

Rt. 1 51 acres



HERRING, JAMES Kouts Clifford Tucker

Rt. 2 280 acres



HERSHMAN, WILLIAM Kouts

Rt. 2 15 acres



RUBEL, B. Kouts

F. Hibbs Tenant

Rt. 1 40 acres



HOLLANDSWORTH, MARK Kouts

Rt. 1 40 acres



HUPP SAW MILL Kouts

Rt. I



HURLEY, ART

10 acres



JALNICKE, ROBERT F. Kouts

Rt. 2 339 acres



JARNECKE, JOHN Kouts

Rt. 2 155 acres



JESSE, WILL Kouts

Rt. 1 80 acres



JOHNICA, JOSEPH Kouts

Rt. 2 175 acres



JOHNSON, ARTHUR Kouts

124 acres



JOHNSON, WILLIAMS Kouts

Rt. 2 6 acres



KAISER, W. Kouts

Rt. | | 10 acres



KIRSTEIN BROS.
Kouts Raymond M. Miller

Rt. 1 707 acres



KLEMZ ESTATE Kouts

220 Rt. 1



KNOCHEL ESTATE
Kouts Erwin Fritz

Rt. 1 160 acres



KNOCHEL ESTATE Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



KOPERNY, WILLIAM Kouts

Rt. 1 60 acres



KOTZER, NICK Kouts

Rt. 1 30 acres



KRAKAR, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



KRUELL, EDGAR A. Kouts

Box 18 210 acres

Rt. 2



KRUG, LEONARD Kouts

Rt. 1 400 acres



KRUG, WILLIAM C. Edward Jameson Kouts

Rt. I 353 acres



LANDFADT, CLARENCE Kouts

Rt. 1 215 acres



LANDS, WARREN
Kouts Neal Pumroy

Rt. 2 320 acres



LAUER, JOHN Kouts

Rt. | 80 acres



LAURIDSEN, SIMON Kouts Walter Lauridsen

Rt. 1 166 acres



LEAMING, STEWART Mrs. M. Hefner La Crosse

Rt. I 340 acres



LIPPELT, CARL G. Kouts Carl R. Lippelt

Rt. 2 238 acres



LIPPERT, EMIL Kouts

Rt. 1 169 acres



LIPPERT, MRS. E Kouts Wilbur Lippert

Rt. 1 163 acres



LOWENSTINE, ABE Kouts

Rt. 2 220 acres



LUTAI, ARTHUR Valparaiso

Rt. 2



LUTHI, SAM Willis Alt Kouts

Rt. ! 158½ acres



MAPLE MOTOR COMPANY

KOUTS



MARINKOVIC, NEDELJKO Kouts

Rt. 1 30 acres



MARTIN, LESTER Kouts

Rt. | 80 acres



MAUL, FRED Kouts

Rt. | 88 acres



MAXWELL, BURNEY Kouts

Rt. | 3 acres



METSINGER, NICK Kouts Dan Oswald

Rt. 2 240 acres



METHERD, MRS. MARIE Kouts

Rt. 1 86 acres



MILLER, FRED W.

Rt. 1 360 acres



MILLER, JUNIOR O. Kouts

Rt. 1 240 acres



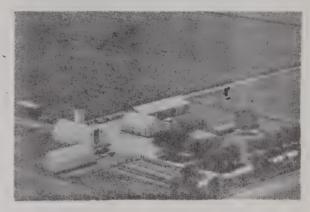
MILLER, LLOYD Kouts

Rt. 1 97 acres



MILLER, OTIS M. Kenneth Miller Kouts

Rt. I 700 acres



MITCHELL, ROY Kouts

Rt. 2 320 acres



NAGAITIS, JOHN Kouts

44 acres



NEUSCHAFER, ART Kouts

Rt. | 69 acres



NICHOLAS, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 1



OEHLMAN, MRS. EDWARD Kouts Leslie Oehlman

Rt. 1 160 acres



OLSON, AGNES

Rt. 1 22 acres



OLSEN, HERMAN Kouts Albert Olsen

Rt. 1 80 acres



OLSON, SANFORD Kouts

Rt. I 240 acres



PAGE, GEORGE A. Kouts

Rt. | 2 acres



PENDOWSKI, CASIMIR Kouts

Rt. I 200 acres



PETERSON, MRS. TOSKA Kouts

Rt. 2



PETRICH, FRANK Kouts

162 acres



PIETSCH, MRS. JULIA Kouts

Rt. 1 15 acres



PROUGH, GLENN Kouts

Rt. 1 150 acres



RAAKMAN, IRENE Kouts

Rt. 2 10 acres



RAAKMAN, KLAUS Kouts

Rt. 2 11 acres



RAMPKE, HARRY F. Kouts

Rt. 2 192 acres



REIF, CLAYTON Kouts

Rt. 1 213 acres



REINEHARDT, OLEN Kouts

Rt. 1 40 acres



REINHARDT, ORIE A. Kouts,

10 acres



RIEHLE, FARM Kouts

Rt. 1 240 acres



ROSENBAUM, E. W. Rt. | Rt. | Pinney Sommers 137 acres



ROUSH, I. W. Kouts

Rt. 1 160 acres



SCHOON, CLIFFORD Kouts

Rt. 1 240 acres



SCHULTZ, GEORGE Kouts

Rt. 2 140 acres



SCHUSSLER, RALPH J.

Rt. 2 260 acres



SEAMEN, FRANK Rudy Dolezal Kouts

Rt. 2 279 acres



SHUTSKE, CONRAD Kouts

Rt. | | 160 acres



SHUTSKE, FELIX Kouts

Rt. 1 20 acres



SHUTSKE, JOE Gerald Shutske Rt. I Kouts 200 acres



SHUTSKE, JOSEPH L. Kouts

Rt. 1 120 acres



SHUTSKE, LEO Kouts

Rt. | |20 acres



SIMIC, JOSEPH Kouts

Rt. I 22 acres



SINN BROS. Kouts

Rt. 1 154 acres



SINN, JENNIE Kouts

Rt. 1 160 acres



SIPE, GORDON Kouts

Rt. 1 215 acres



SLOAN, G. A. Kouts

Rt. 1



SNOW, MR. & MRS. C. ELLIS Kouts

200 Rt. | 200 acres



SOMMERS, RAYMOND Kouts

Rt. 2 284 acres



SPOHN, HARRY C. Kouts

Rt. 1 382 acres



STARKEY, E. E. Kouts

Rt. 1 67 acres



STRONG, SAMUEL F. Kouts

Rt. 2 240 acres



STRUNK, ELMER Louis Lampl Kouts

Rt. 1 140 acres



SURPRENANT, PHILIP Kouts

Rt. 2 320 acres



SUTTER, LEE Kouts

Ivan Sutter

Rt. 1 160 acres



SWING, J. EDWARD Kouts

Rt. 2  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres



SWITZER, ALVIN

Rt. 1 110 acres



TAYLOR, N. C. Kouts

Rt. 2 60 acres



TEMPLE, KENNETH L. Kouts

Rt. 2 84 acres



TIMM, DALLAS Kouts

Rt. 1 166 acres



TITUS, PAUL M. Kouts

Rt. 2 21 acres



TOWLES, CARLOS Kouts

Rt. 2 220 acres



WARREN, LANDS Arthur Tuesburg Rt. 1 Kouts 320 acres



TUNIS, JOHN Kouts

Rt. 1 20 acres



TURULIS, WALTER B. Kouts

Rt. | | 146 acres



TWOMEY, JOE Kouts

Rt. 1 160 acres



VANDUSEN, WILLIAM Tefft

Rt. 1 6 acres



VOGEL, J.V. Kouts

Rt. 1 88.9 acres



VOGEL, JOSEPH L. Kouts

Rt. | 25 acres



WARREN, LANDS Kouts Fred Deli

Rt. 1 372 acres



WARREN, LANDS James Tuesburg Rt. 2 Kouts 320 acres



WASIK, JOSEPH Kouts

Rt. 1 80 acres



WEISE, ALBERT Kouts

Rt. I 193 acres



WEISE, ALBERT Mrs. John Dunkel Kouts

Rt. 1



WELSH, MATT Kouts

Rt. 2 250 acres



WERNER, ELMER F. Kouts

Rt. I 209 acres



WIELAND, JOHN Kouts

Rt. 2 20 acrrs



WIESJAHN, MRS. PAUL Alden Miller, Sr. Kouts

Rt. | 200 acres



WIESJOHN, MRS. MARTHA Harold Walter Kouts

Rt. | | 140 acres



WINSKI, HENRY Kouts

Rt. 1 40 acres



BOONE GROVE SCHOOL Boone Grove C.R. Stephens Principal

5 acres



VERGLER, JAMES Kouts James Davis

Rt. 1 270 acres



ZABLLA, JOSEPH P. Kouts

Rt. 2 83 acres

## BAZZ'S ROLLER RINK

North of Rensselaer on U.S. Highway 53

#### SKATING

Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday 7:30 — 10:30

Monday: **BEGINNERS**: 7:00 - 9:30

SQUARE DANCING every other week 10:00 - 12:30

Tuesdays and Thursdays open for parties

**EVERYONE WELCOME** 



### EAT'N SIT DRIVE-IN

Across From BAZZ'S ROLLER RINK
Frozen Custard, Root Beer, Sandwiches

# PORTAGE TOWNSHIP

GARYTON
OGDEN DUNES
Mc COOL
CRISMAN
WILLOW CREEK

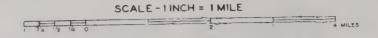
#### PREPARED BY THE

# STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

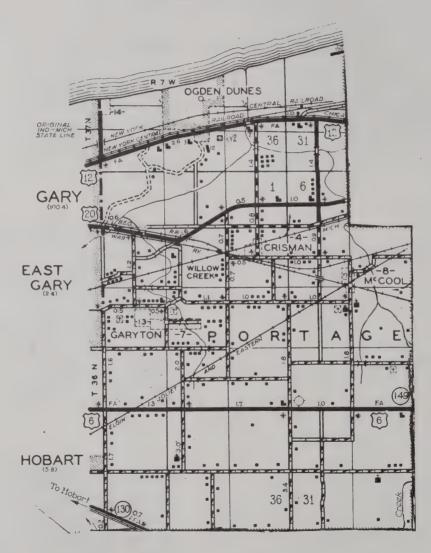
## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

## STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY



Portage Township





#### GARYTON

Although located in Porter County, the unincorporated community of Garyton is an offshoot of the great steel-manufacturing city of Gary in adjoining Lake County. At the present time Garyton, a comparatively new residential suburb, has a population estimated at well over 2,000. The community was started in 1914 and was at first served by the Gary & Valparaiso electric railway.

Garyton is the largest community of Portage Township, which in 1950 had a total population of 5,501. Among the earliest settlers of the township, all of whom came in the spring of 1834, were Jacob Wolf, Barrett Dorr, Reuben Hurlburt, James and George Spurlock and R. and W. Parrott. A landmark of Portage Township today is the old Josephus Wolf mansion, built by a son of Jacob Wolf, early settler. Of more recent origin in the township is the Shrine of the Seven Dolores (Shrine of the Seven Sorrows), located just east of the Wolf mansion.



#### OGDEN DUNES

Second largest community of Portage Township is the incorporated town of Ogden Dunes, located among the sand dunes of north Porter County. In 1950 it had a population of 429. Most of its residents are successful Chicago and Gary business and professional men. The town is served by the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend electric railway and by US 20 and US 12.

Before Ogden Dunes was established in 1925 its site was an isolated region of sand hills in which lived the famous Diana of the Dunes, a woman hermit. Later she married Paul Wilson, also a Duneland hermit and said to have been of giantesque build. The two continued to live here until Diana's death in 1922. It was a few years later that Samuel H. Reck, a leading Gary realtor, in association with a few others, laid out the town of Ogden Dunes on land originally owned by Francis A. Ogden of Madison, Wisconsin.



#### McCOOL

Also in Portage Township is the village of McCool, located in a triangle formed by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wabash and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroads. The population of the village at present is 250. It was platted more than three-quarters-of-a-century ago and named after Walker McCool, early settler of Portage Township.



#### . . ISMAN

pther community of Portage Township is the village of Crisman, with a set population of 200. It is served by the postoffice at nearby Gary (in Lake the village is located on the Michigan Central Railroad and just south platted more than three-quarters-of-a-century ago by B. G. Crisettler of the area. A postoffice was established here in 1871, with Isnac Crisman as first postmaster.



WILLIAM CHAPK

One more community of Portage Township to the small settleman of Millow Creek. It is served by the postoffice at marroy (sery. The settleman to be and the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wattab and the Michigan Community roads.



ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH Rev. Beschere

McCool



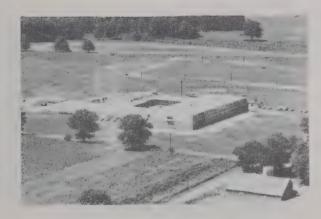
McCOOL METHODIST CHURCH Geo. Karney, Pastor

McCool



GARYTON CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE Rev. Orville G. Klinger

Garyton



PORTAGE HIGH AND GRADE SCHOOL Built 1954 GARY Wallace Aylesworth Supt. Bryan Shaddick Prin.



JR. HIGH SCHOOL
Gary William Fegely Principal

Rt. 1



ANDERSON, EDWARD A. Gary Sec. 10

Rt. | 29 acres



ANDERSON, WALTER M. Hobart

Rt. ! 30 acres



ATCHINSON, ERNEST Hobart

Rt. 2 5 acres



BABE'S LUNCH Chesterton

Rt. 1 3 acres



BARNETT, CLIFFORD Hobart

Rt. 2 20 acres



BAUER, BENNETT Hobart

Rt. 2 55 acres



BIDDLE, JAMES Chesterton

Rt. 3 10¼ acres



BLAIR, LES Chesterton

Rt. 1 63 acres



BUERGLER, JOSEPH H. Hobart

Rt. 1 160 acres



BUHMANN, WILLIAM Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres



CARLSON, WALTER Hobart Carl Hinderer

Rt. 2 156 acres



CHARLSON, HOWARD W. Valparaiso Sec. 17

Rt. ! 4 acres



CHUBINSKI, E. L. Hobart

Rt. 2 6 acres



COLONIAL MOTEL Chesterton

Rt. 1



COTTLIEB, ERVIN Hobart

R.R. #2 132 acres



COURTESY COURT Chesterton

Rt. 1



CREAMER, MERLE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 25 acres



CRISMAN, ROSS M. Rt. 2 Hobart Carl Hinderer & Walter Carlson 110 acres



CRISMAN, ROSS Hobart Walter Carlson

Rt. 2 160 acres



CURRY, ROBERT T.

Box 48 320 acres



DEON, EDWARD Chesterton Sec

Sec. 13

Rt. 3 3 acres



DON'S MOIEL Chesterton

Rt. 1



DUNCAN, FRANK Hobart

Rt. 2 5 acres



ENSMINGER, VAN O. Valparaiso

R.R. #4 20 acres



FEULNER, FRED S. Chesterton

Rt. 3 9 acres



FOREMAN, ARTHUR F. Wade Susdorf Sec. 13

Rt. 2 167 acres



FOREMAN, LESLIE Hobart

Rt. 2 160 acres



FOREMAN, W. H. Hobart

Rt. 2 198 acres



GARY MOTEL Chesterton

Rt. 1



GLOYESKE, BENJAMIN Hobart

R.R. 2 122 acres



GOTTLIEB, ARTHUR Hobart

Rt. 2 130 acres



GRANTHAM, JOE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 9 acres



GUNDRUM, F. M. & LULU Valparaiso

Rt. | 66 acres



HAMSTROM, CARL Chesterton Sec. 12

Rt. 3 48 acres



HARRISON, ROSS A. Hobart

Rt. 1 140 acres



HARRISON, ROSS Hobart

Rt. 1 80 acres



HARRISON, ROSS A. Hobart

Rt. | 40 acres



HATALA, MRS. MARY Hobart

Rt. 2 165 acres



HAXTON, DAN Hobart

R.R. 2 98 acres



HECKMAN, IRVIN Hobart

R.R. 2 10 acres



HEDSTROM, E. L. Chesterton

Rt. 1 20 acres



HOFELLER, ROBERT Valparaiso Jacob Hartog

Rt. 4 160 acres



INDUSTRIAL BUYING SERVICE Chesterton

Rt. 3



INGRAM, EDWARD Hobart

Rt. 1 208 acres



INGRAM, OLIVER Hobart

Rt. 1 115 acres



INGRAM, OLIVER H. Hobart

Rt. 1



IZZAK WALTON GAME REFUGE Chesterton

Rt. 1



JENTZEN. EDWIN Ervin E. Jentzen Rt. I Valparaiso Sec. 20 35 acres



JOHNNIE'S SERVICE Valparaiso

Kt. I



JOHNSON, LEWIS B. Chesterton

Box 213

Rt. 3 30 acres



JOHNSON, NORMAN Westchester

Rt. 1 24 acres



JOHNSON, O. M. Chesterton

Rt. 3 27 acres



JONES, GEORGE McCool

25 acres



JURASIN, P. Hobart

Rt. 2



KIELPIKOWSKI, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 4 230 acres



KIRBY GARAGE Chesterton

Rt. 1



KLICH, MICHAEL J. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



KOEPPEN, ALBERT W. East Gary Sec. 22

9945 E. 29th Ave. 40 acres



KRAFT BROS. Hobart John Frank, Nettie & Bertha 200 acres



LEININGER, E. L. Hobart

Rt. 2 60 acres



LENBURG, EDITH V. Joe Trimbicke Rt. 3 Chesterton 90 acres



LENBURG, ELMER SR. Hobart

Rt. 2 200 acres



LENBURG, JAMES Chesterton

Rt. 3 283 acres



LINDQUIST, C. A. Gary

Rt. 1 25 acres



LOBSIGER, M. A. Hobart

Rt. 2 150 acres



LUTE, BEN A. Hobart

R.R. #2 106 acres



LUTE, GEORGE H. Howard W. Lute Rt. 2 Hobart 265 acres



LUTE, GEORGE H. Hobart

Rt. 2



LUTE, RAYMOND E. Hobart

Rt. 2 160 acres



JOHN LYDDICK & JOHN BALLAN Elmer Lenburg

Rt. | 48 acres



MARSHALL'S MFG. COMPANY Chesterton

Rt. 1



MAYFLOWER GROCERY Chesterton

Rt. 1



MEYER, MARVIN Hobart

Rt. 1 40 acres



MILLER, ROLAND Hobart

Rt. 2 160 acres



MOBIL GAS SERVICE Chesterton

Rt. 1



MYERS, J.W. Valparaiso

R.R. #4 320 acres



NICHOLSON, GEORGE Chesterton

Rt. 3 35 acres



NICHOLSON ESTATE Gary

Rt. 1 35 acres



NIKSCH, HERMAN Hobart

Rt. 2 210 acres



PAPAGEORGE, GEORGE Chesterton Chenille Products

Rt. 1



PARK SIDE SERVICE STATION Chesterton

Rt. 1



PERSEUL, R. R. Hobart

Rt. 2 5 acres



PETERSON, OSCAR Chesterton

Rt. 3 60 acres



PHILIPS, B. Valparaiso

Carl Philips

Rt. 4 30 acres



PLUMBER, ARTHUR Chesterton

Rt. 1 43 acres



POPE, CATHERINE Edward Schlobohn Rt. 4 Valparaiso 160 acres



PORTAGE BOAT WORKS Chesterton

Rt. 1



REMUS, WILLIAM Hobart

Rt. 1 40 acres



RICH, EMIL C. Hobart

Rt. I 10 acres



ROBBINS, CHESTER C. Valparaiso Sec. 20

106 acres



ROBBINS, JOE McCool

23 acres



ROBBINS, LEWIS H. Valparaiso Sec. 17 378 acres



ROBERTSON, ROBERT Chesterton Standard Products



ROSENBAUM, PAUL G. Hobart

R.R. #4 160 acres



ROLLERT, MRS. CLARA Hobart Franklin Severance

Rt. 2 60 acres



RUHE, GEORGE A. Chesterton Sec. 18

Rt. 3 124 acres



RYAN'S MOTEL Chesterton

Rt. 1



SABO, JOE Hobart

Rt. 1 38 acres



SALT CREEK MOTEL Chesterton

Rt. 1



SCHLEMAN, HELEN Valparaiso

Elwin Biggs

Rt. 1 200 acres



SCHROCK, MARY Walter E. Schrock
P. 0. Box 32
McCool Sec. 17 217 acres



SCHROEDER, ELMER W. Hobart

Rt. I I acre



SCHWAB, MRS. ANNA Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres



SCOTT, HERMAN F. Chesterton

Rt. 3 2½ acres



SCOTT, L. W. Chesterton

Rt. 3 2 acres



SEVEN DOLORS SHRINE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 160 acres



SHADY REST TOURIST CAMP Chesterton

Rt. 1



SLANGER, HENRY Gary

126 acres



SOYLES RESTAURANT Chesterton

Rt. 1



SPROULL FARM Earl & Ray Sproull Valparaiso

Rt. 1



STRONG, EDITH Carl Hawkins McCool Sec. 8



STRONG, TRACY Valparaiso

Elmer Lenburg

Rt. 1 80 acres



SUTTON, WILLIAM Chesterton

Rt. 1 18 acres



SWANSON, HERMAN W. Harold H. Swanson Hobart

Rt. I



TOBEY, HERBERT Chesterton

Sec. 13

Rt. 3 40 acres



TRAGER, FRED R. Hobart Sec. 22

Rt. 1 136 acres



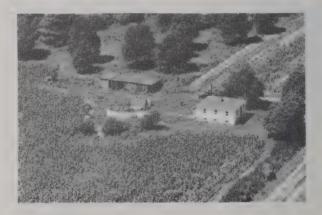
TURK, JULIUS Chesterton

Rt. 3 40 acres



VARGA, JOHN & JULIA Chesterton Paul Dolan

Rt. 3 18 acres



VAVREK, STEVE McCool

7 acres



VITUCCI, MIKE James Price 9805 E. 29th St. Gary 20 acres



VOIGHT, WILBUR C. Hobart

Rt. 1 1 acre



WAHL, ARTHUR Chesterton

Rt. 1 60 acres



WIGG, SIGURD D. Chesterton Sec. 13

Rt. | |O<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres



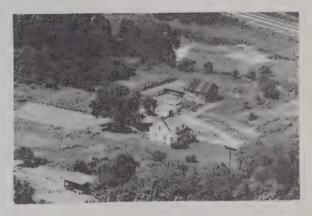
WILSON, C.A. Chesterton

Rt. 3 15 acres



WILSON, RUSSEL D. Hobart

Rt. 1 2 acres



WISE, OLIVER L. Chesterton

3½ acres



WITTWER, OTTO G. Chestervon Sec. 24

Rt. 3 38 acres



WOELFEL, H. M. Hobart

Rt. 2 220 acres



WOOD, JOHN A. Hobart

Rt. | | 10½ acres



ZUMVORDE, HARRY G. Hobart

Rt. I 3 acres

### FITZGERALD LUMBER AND SUPPLY CO.

Tom Fitzgerald

LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS • PAINTS • WELL • PUMP • HEATING SUPPLIES PLUMBING • BOTTLED GAS • WATER SOFTENERS FLOOR AND WALL TILE COVERING

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"We Build The Home Complete"

REAL ESTATE SALES

Home of FITZGERALD WELL AND PLUMBING CO.

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LAKE ELIZA - VALPARAISO, INDIANA

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Come, See, or Call Us
"MARKETING HOGS IS OUR BUSINESS"

KOUTS and GOODLAND, INDIANA

MARENGO, ILLINOIS

# PORTER TOWNSHIP

BOONE GROVE HURLBURT Porter Township

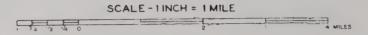
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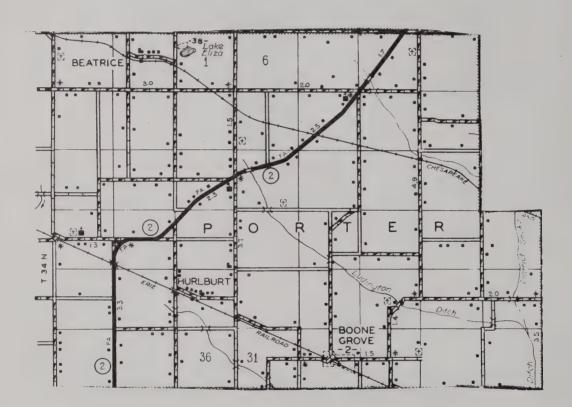
## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

### STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







#### BOONE GROVE

In the level, fertile farming country southwest of Valparaiso city lies the village of Boone Grove, with a present population of 150. The village is situated on the Erie Ra Iroad and is a shipping point for the farmers of the surrounding area. The village had its beginnings sometime before the Civil War when Joseph Janes opened a general store on its site. In Boone Grove today is located the Porter Township High School.

The township in which the village is located, Porter, has a population of 1,199. Among the first settlers of the township, all of whom came in 1834 and 1835, were Newton Frame, William Frame, Samuel Campbell, Isaac Campbell, Isaac Edwards, Elder French, Ora B. French, Jacob Wolf, a Mr. Service and David Hurlburt. The Boone Grove Christian Church was first established in 1858.



#### HURLBURT

In Porter Township is also located the small settlement of Hurlburt, with a population of fifteen. It is served by the postoffice at Hebron. The settlement was named after Reuben Hurlburt, who first settled in the Porter County region in 1834.



AKERS, JOHN Hebron

Rt. 1 1 acre



ALBERTSON, H. J. Hebron Sec. 31

Rt. 1 15 acres



BECKLER, ED Andy Anderson Kouts

Rt. 2 160 acres



ATWELL, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 135 acres



ATWELL, WALTER E. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



AYLESWORTH, WALLAS Valparaiso

Rt. 2 40 acres



BAIRD, BERNARD Valparai so

Sec. 28

Rt. 2 120 acres



BAIRD, CLYDE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 161½ acres



BAIRD, GRACE Roland Baird Valparaiso Sec. 28

Rt. 2 120 acres



BAIRD, ROGER B. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



BAKER, EMERY Hebron Sec. 31

Rt. 1 177 acres



BAUER, HERMAN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 100 acres



BAUER, TONY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 40 acres



BEARSS, CARLTON Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



BENTLEY, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 60 acres



BENTLEY, JOSEPH C. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



BENTLY, HAROLD Valparaiso

Rt. 2 85 acres



BERRIER, A. J. Hebron Sec. 26

Rt. 1 185 acres



BIGGS, URBIN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



BILLETS, AL Hebron Sec. 13

Rt. 1 7½ acres



BIRKY, ELDON Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



BLACKSTONE, ELLA Hebron Tony Monix

Sec. 36

Rt. 1 200 acres



BLENKER, DONALD Hebron Thomas Roland

Rt. 1 1 acre



BLUMMER, LEO Valparaiso

Sec. 32

Rt. 2



BOONE GROVE Chester Hybrids

BOONE GROVE



BOONE GROVE ELEVATOR B.J. Kroft

BOONE GROVE



BOWMAN, THEODORE R. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



BURKHART, MRS. MARTIN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 67 acres



BURKHART, MRS. MARTIN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 240 acres



CADWALADER, ENOS Valparaiso Lowal Bucher

Rt. 2



CARLBERG, A. B. Richard Carlberg Rt. 1
Hebron Sec. 14 50 acres



CARTER, DAVID & ANNE Chesterton

Box 461

Rt. 2 1½ acres



CASBON, HARRY J. & HELEN L. Rt. I Hebron SEC. 31 29 acres



CASBON, HERBERT Hebron Sec. 32

Rt. 1 240 acres



CEDERBERG, CARL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 60 acres



CHRISTENSEN, CHRIS Walter Wiemuth Rt. 2 Valparaiso Sec. 19 200 acres



CIGRAND, ARTHUR Hebron Sec. 34

Rt. 1 120 acre



CLARK, BAYLE Hebron Sec. 26

R1 160 ac



CLAUS, ARTHUR Valparaiso



CLAUSSEN, ARNOLD Hebron Sec. 22

Rt. 1 127 acres



CLAUSSEN, EDWIN Hebron Sec. 14

Rt. 1 40 acres



CLAUSSEN, LESLIE Hebron Sec. 22

Rt. 1 162 acres



COCHRAN, OTIS Hebron Sec. 34

Rt. 1 85½ acres



CUBICH, RUDY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



CURTIS, ROY Hebron

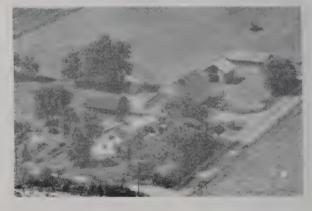
Sec. 11

Rt. 1 200 acres



DANCEY, FRANCIS Hebron

Rt. 1 2½ acres



DANIELS, GRANT Valparaiso

Rt. 2 90 acres



DARR, H. S. Valparaiso

W. H. Teufert

Rt. 2 160 acres



DE BRUZZI, FRED Valparai so

Rt. 2



DEERY, PHIL Valparaiso

Clarance Rushing

Rt. 2 160 acres



DENNY, ARTHUR R. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



DIBBERN, WM. G. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



DICKINSON, ROY Hebron Sec. 34

Rt. 1 120 acres



DIXON, ELIZABETH Valparaiso

Rt. 2 37 acres



DOCKERY, LELAND Hebron

Rt. 1 70 acres



DOLHOVER, COIT Valparaiso Sec. 25

Rt. 2 120 acres



DOLHOVER, COIT Floyd Hood Valparaiso Sec. 24

Rt. 2 80 acres



DOUGLAS, MILDRED Valparaiso Lester Douglas

Rt. 2 178 acres



DREMLY, PAUL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 5 acres



EICK, WILLIAM J. C. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 78 acres



ELLIS, GLENN Boone Grove

Sec. 31

80 acres



FERRELL, WILLIAM
Valparaiso
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Tillema

Rt. 2 40 acres



FITZGERALD, JOHN Rt. 2
Valparaiso John U. Fitzgerald 640 acres



FITZGERALD, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 180 acres



FLEMING, LEE D. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



FLEMING, WILLIAM Valparaiso



FRAILEY, C. F. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



FRAILEY, EDWIN Hebron Sec. 35

Rt. 1 80 acres



FRANK, DR. J. R. Hebron Dale Stalbaum

Rt. 1 160 acres



GALLIGANI, LIVIO Valparaiso Paul H. McKinley

Rt. 2 10 acres



GENOVESE, JOHN Hebron Sec Sec. 15

Rt. 1 80 acres



GIBSON, MAURICE Valparaiso Sec. 33 964 acres



GILMAN, GEORGE Valparaiso



GLUEK, ALVIN C., JR., CHARLES II & Rt. 2 LACK, ADELE G. & HUNT, MARILYN G. Kouts Ralph Herren 202 acres



GLUEK, ALVIN C., JR., CHARLES II &
LACK, ADELE G. Rt. 2
Kouts Richard Herren 150 acres



GLUEK, HELEN C. Lawrence Ketchmark Rt. 2 Kouts 245 acres



GLUEK, HELEN C. Sanford E. Gruel Valparaiso

Rt. 2 235 acres



GONLAG, MARIE Herman Gonlag
Crown Point Sec. 22 Rt. 4
53 acres



GOOD, CHRIS Valparaiso D. L. Wallace

Rt. 2 160 acres



GOOD, CHRIST Kouts Orvin & Edna Good Tenant

Rt. 2 160 acres



GOOD, SIMON SR. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 240 acres



GRADLE, J. F. Crown Point

Rt. 3 40 acres



GOTAUT, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 220 acres



GRAEBER, CARL A. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 153 acres



GRAEBER, RALPH Valparaiso Sec. 3

Rt. 2 215 acres



GRAEBER, RALPH Earl J. Hanner Rt. 2 Valparaiso Sec. 33



GRAFF, JOSEPH Chesterton

Rt. 2 21 acres



GRANT, RAYMOND Hebron

Rt. 1 177 acres



GUNDER, JOSH Valparaiso

Rt. 2 15 acres



GUSTAFSON, ROBERT AND INEZ Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



HAGERTY, ALBERT Valparaiso

Rt. 2 4½ acres



HALLBERG, PETER Valparaiso

Rt. 2 105 acres



HARBIT, JAMES C. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 105 acres



HARRIS, EDGAR Valparaiso

Beverly Sheets

Rt. 2



HAYES, CHRISTIAN Valparaiso Sec. 25

270 Rt. 2



HAYHURST, HOWARD Hebron

Sec. 26

Rt. I 77# acres



HENSON, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 115 acres



HERLITZ, WILBUR Valparaiso Sec. 28

Rt. 2 120 acres



HIGHLAN, R. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 1 acre



HINELINE, VERNON Valparaiso

Rt. 2 72 acres



HOLMES, F. R. Valparaiso Big River Farm

Rt. 2 184 acres



HOLST, AARON Hebron Sec. 35

Rt. 1 66 acres



HOMFELD, HERMAN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 140 acres



HORST, ROBERT Crown Point Sec. 15

Rt. 4 240 acres



IRLAND, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



JACOBS, LOUIS Hebron Sec. 22

Rt. 1 80 acres



JENSEN, DAYMOND Valparaiso Sec. 32

Rt. 2 1 acre



JOHNSON, CLYDE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 110 acres



JONES, CHARLES Valparaiso

Rt. 2 50 acres



JONES, MR. & MRS. E. V. Kouts Berwyn Jones Sec. 27

Rt. 2 27 160 acres



JONES, MRS. EDGAR Valparaiso

Rt. 2 140 acres



JOYCE, ROBERT C. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 10 acres



KANE, MRS. MARY Valparaiso David Hitesman, Jr.

Rt. 2 79 acres



KANSCHAT, RICHARD J. Valparaiso Sec. 5

Rt. 2 2 acres



KEELER, WILLIAM Boone Grove

80 acres



KENWORTHY, OWEN Crown Point

151½ acres



KINGERY, GLENN V. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



KISTLER, LEE Hebron Sec. 35

Rt. 1 45 acres



KOEPKE, JOHN Valparaiso Sec. 32

Rt. 2 77 acres



KOOI, JAKE Crown Point

Sec. 22

Rt. 4 131 acres



KREBS, WILLIAM Valparaiso Sec. 5

Rt. 2 12½ acres



KREIGER, CHARLES H. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 185 acres



KREIGER, GEORGE H. Valparaiso John H. Kreiger

Rt. 2 240 acres



KREIGER, HERMAN F. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 3.38 acres



KRISE, ROBERT Valparaiso

Boyd Bell

Rt. 4 197 acres



LAHODY, MYRON Hebron Sec. 23

Rt. 1 202 acres



LAKE ELIZA, RESORT Valparaiso Fitzgerald's

Rt. 2



LAKE ELIZA RESORT Valparaiso P. Fitzgerald

R.R. #2 475 acres



LANDORF, WILLIAM Hebron

Sec. 25

Rt. 1 72 acres



LANTZ, BRICE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 355 acres



LINDSLEY, MARION Hebron Sec. 23

Rt. 1 26 acres



LOOMIS, MRS. MINNIE Abner D. Loomis Hebron Sec. 25

Rt. 1



LOUISE, MAMIE Valparaiso

1 acre



LOWMAN, GEORGE Hebron

Sec. 31

Rt. 1 50 acres



LOWRY, CECIL Hebron Sec. 35

Rt. 1 95 acres



LUDINGTON, BERTHA Valparaiso

Rt. 2 1 acre



LUDINGTON, LAWRENCE Boone Grove Sec. 32

28 acres



LUDINGTON, LESTER Valparaiso Sec. 31

Rt. 2 160 acres



LUDINGTON, MAURICE Valparaiso Sec. 30

Rt. 2 154 acres



LUDINGTON, ROSS Hebron

Sec. 32 | 100 acres



MACE, ALBERT Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 2 8 acres



MAGIO, SAM Hebron

Wilford Oyer Sec. 35

Rt. 1 130 acres



MALDEN FARM BUREAU Malden

Rt. 3



MARSHALL, CHARLES S. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



MARSHALL, MRS. FRANK Valparaiso Edward Marshall Sec. 29 217 acres



MARTIN, OSCAR Chesterton

Rt. 2 2 acres



MARTIN, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 2 210 acres



MATHIAS, MATTY Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



McGILL, JAMES C. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 100 acres



JAMES McMICHAEL ESTATE Rt. 1
Hebron Erney Williams Sec. 22 200 acres



MEADOWS, WALTER H. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 71 acres



METCALF, ROBERT Hebron Sec. 13

Rt. 1 20 acres



MILLER, HENRY J. George Dorill Rt. 1 Hebron Sec. 23 Rt. 1



MOYER, S. L. Joseph Kiraly Crown Point Sec. 10

Rt. 3 96 acres



MULINEX, CHARLES Jimmie Powers Rt. 1 Hebron Sec. 34 124 acres



NADRATOWSKI, ROMAN Chesterton

Rt. 2 100 acres



NOWAK, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 2 123 acres



OSENGA, ROBERT Hebron

Sec. 23

Rt. | 150 acres



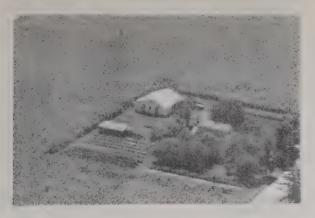
PAHL, VERMON Hebron Sec. 15

Rt. 1 40 acres



PALMER, JOHN Hebron

Rt. | 165 acres



PARKER, CHARLES Valparaiso

Sec. 36

Rt. 2 l acre



PAYNE, PHILLIP Hebron Se Sec. 14

Rt. 1 145 acres



PECK, MARVIN Boone Grove Sec. 32

5 acres



PECK, MYRON Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



PENDOWSKI, VINCE Hebron

Rt. 1 160 acres



PENICH, ANNA Valparaiso

Sec. 33

Rt. 2 123 acres



PHILLIPS, OLIVE M. Newell Rigg Rt. 2 Valparaiso Sec. 29 Rt. 2



PLUMMER, GUY Hebron

R.R. 1 65 acres



PORTER, ROLLAND F. Valparaiso

Rt. 2



POSKI, JOE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 78 acres



PORTER, W. E. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



PREIST, IVA Valparaiso

Rt. 2 160 acres



PREIST, IVA Valparaiso

Rt. 2 190 acres



PROCHNO, HARVEY Hebron

Rt. 1 70 acres



PROSSER, ALLAN Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



REUTEBUCH, ED Hebron Sec. 22

Rt. 1 120 acres



RIEF, CARROLL Valparaiso Sec. 33

Rt. 2 120 acres



RIGG, GLENN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 250 acres



RIGG, MRS. WILLIAM Kouts Byron Rigg

Rt. 2 150 acres



ROBINSON, ALBERT Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



ROESKE, HILBERT Valparaiso Sec. 33

Rt. 2 1 acre



ROESKE, REINHOLD Edwin Roeske Boone Grove Sec. 32 77 acres



ROESKE, REINHOLD Carl Roeske Boone Grove Sec. 29 140 acres



ROESKE, WILLIAM Boone Grove Sec. 33

46 acres



ROESKE, WILLIAM Boone Grove Sec. 29

139 acres



ROESKE, WILLIAM F. Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 2 10 acres



RUDAMAN, SAM Valparaiso Theodore Potrebich

Rt. 2 187 acres



RUTT, CARL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 22 acres



SAWYER, MABEL & MRS. PEARL A. Rt. 2 Valparaiso 138 acres



SCHMIDT, SYLVESTER Hebron

Rt. 1 175 acres



SCHROEDER, FRED Hebron Sec. 22

Rt. 1 70 acres



SCHROEDER, HARRY Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



SCHROEDER, LYLE Hebron Sec. 22

Rt. 1 40 acres



SEATON, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



SEBENS, EDWARD F. Valparais, Sec. 34

Rt. 2 160 acres



SHEARER, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 2 90 acres



SHERMAN, CLAYTON H. Valparaiso Sec. 31

Rt. 2 92 acres



SHIPLEY, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 2 40 acres



SHURR, HARVEY Valparaiso Sec. 27

Rt. 2 200 acres



SHURR, HARVEY Valparaiso

Junction 2 & 20



SHURR, VERNON Emerson Shurr Valparaiso Sec. 19

Rt. 2 200 acres



SKINKLE, CHARLES Hebron Sec. 1 & 2

Rt. 1 150 acres



SKINKLE, HOWARD Paul H. Skinkle Rt. 1 Hebron Sec. 23 150 acres



SKINKLE, JAMES A. Valparaiso Sec. 36

Rt. 2 240 acres



SKINKLE, ROSS & BLANCHE Valuaraiso Sec. 19

Rt. 2 220 acres



SMETZER, BERNIE Crown Point Sec. 3

Rt. 3 20 acres



SMITH, LEO H. Hebron

Sec. 25

Rt. | 6 acres



SMITH, W. J. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 40 acres



SMITH, WARREN M., FLORA C., & VERA P.
Rt. 2
Valparaiso 110 acres



SMITH, WARREN M., VERA P. & FLORA C. Valparaiso Rt. 2



SOLTIS, JOE Hebron

Sec. 23

Rt. 1 120 acres



SPINDLER, C. J. Valparaiso Henry E. Wilson

Rt. 2



STARK, ROBERT J. Hebron Sec. 11

Rt. 1 200 acres



STEFANICH, JOE Crown Point William Stefanich

Rt. 3 efanich 260 acres



STEFFEL, FRANK John Steffel Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 2



STEFFEN, LILA E. Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 2 5 acres



STEINHILBER, MERVIN Hebron Sec. 34

Rt. 1 141 acres



STEINHILBER, MILLER Hebron Sec. 27

Rt. 1 50 acres



STEINHILBER, RUSSELL Hebron Sec. 27

Rt. 1 160 acres



STEPHENS, MARK Valparaiso Ray Eichelberger

Rt. 2 290 acres



STERK, RICHARD Hebron Sec. 27

Rt. 1 70 acres



STEWART, ROSS Valparaiso

Rt. 2 140 acres



STODDARD, HELEN Valparaiso Stanley Reisinger

Rt. 2 310 acres



SYCHOWSKI, F. D. Hebron

Rt. 1 66 acres



TAYLOR, JOHN Hebron

Rt. 1 10½ acres



THATCHER, AMOS Valparaiso

Rt. 2 120 acres



THATCHER, MRS. CORNELIA Rt. 2
Kouts Laurence Thatcher Sec. 26 186 acres



THATCHER, GLEN Valparaiso

Rt. 2 80 acres



TRULLEY, ANTHONY J. Hebron Sec. 27

Rt. 1



TUCKER, WALLACE Hebron Sec. 13

Rt. 1 80 acres



VAN BLAIRCOM, WALTER Hebron

Rt. 1 2 acres



VAN DAN, EARL Valparaiso

Aaron Van Dan

Rt. 1



VAN DAN, EARL Valparaiso

Rt. 2 140 acres



WAGNER, HERMAN Hebron

Rt. 1 8 acres



WALLACE, HOWARD Valparaiso Sec. 5

Rt. 2 12½ acres



WALTERS, JOHN Hebron

Rt. 1 1 acre



WARK SISTERS Herbert Taber Valparaiso Sec. 34

Rt. 2 350 acres



WEDDLE, EDGAR Kouts

Rt. 2 240 acres



WEILER, GUY Hebron

Sec. 35

Rt. 1 80 acres



WILLIAMS, ARTHUR Hebron Sec. 10 & 11

Rt. 1 240 acres



WILLIAMS, BRYCE Hebron Donald Atwood

Rt. 1 1 acre



WILLIAMS, BRYCE Hebron

R.R. 1 180 acres



WILLIAMS, VERNON S. Hebron

Rt. 1 80 acres



WILSON, LLOYD E. Hebron Sec. 34

e Rt. 1 190 acres



WIRICK, GUY JR. Crown Point

Rt. 3 20 acres



WITTENBERG, MRS. FRED Rt. 2 Valparaiso Mr. & Mrs. Richard Hendricks Sec. 29 190 acres



WIXON, JONATHAN Crown Point Sec. 3

Rt. 3 90 acres



WOODS, WALTER W. Valparaiso

Rt. 2 10 acres



WOZNIAK, STEVE Valparaiso

Rt. 2 67 acres



LUMBER AND MILLWORK



**PHONE 9-9466** 

2401 W. Dunes Hi-way

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA



YOUNG, MARY Valparaiso



ZIMMERMAN, FRANCIS Hebron Sec. 15

Rt. 1 13 acres



YOUNG, DAVIE Crown Point Sec. 3

Rt. 3 120 acres

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with

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PLASTIC ROOF CEMENTS - ASPHALT ROOF COATINGS

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# UNION TOWNSHIP

WHEELER SEDLEY Union Township

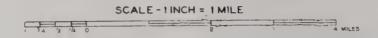
PREPARED BY THE

## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA IN COOPERATION WITH THE

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

### STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







WHEELER

Founded nearly a hundred years ago, the village of Wheeler, northwest of Valparaiso, is the principal shipping point of the grain and livestock farmers in this part of the county. It has a present population of 332. The village is located on the Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania railroads and on State 130. Most famous of Wheeler's native sons was the late Ross A. Woodhull, a leading public official of Chicago for many years and, at the time of his death, president of the Chicago Sanitary District.

It was Ross A. Woodhull's grandfather, T. A. E. Campbell, who laid out Wheeler in 1858. His own father, Addison Woodhull, was at one time mayor of Valparaiso. Today, Wheeler is the largest community of Union Township, which has a total population of 1,341. Among the first settlers of the township were William B. Blachly, Benjamin McCarty, James Wilson, Joseph Willey, George W. Turner, Edward Wand, Noah Fowts and Lewis Walton. The place where they settled was early known as Twenty Mile Prairie, so-called because it was twenty miles from Michigan City.

### **SEDLEY**

Only other community of Union Township is the small settlement of Sedley, with a population of twelve. It is served by the postoffice at Valparaiso. The settlement is located west of Valparaiso on the Grand Trunk Railroad.



WHEELER HIGH SCHOOL Joseph Robinson Trustee

WHEELER



UNION CENTER GRADE SCHOOL Valparaiso

Rt. 4



ALEXANDER, WILLIAM Hobart Ross Shook Opr

R.R. #2 120 acres



BAKER, ROBERT Hobart

Rt. 2 108 acres



BANKERT, EDWARD Valparaiso

John Kalina

½ acre



BARTALINNI, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 4 35 acres



BECKMAN, WILLIAM Fred Beckman Hebron Sec. 34 & 35

Rt. 1 100 acres



BELL, LESTER SR. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 151 acres



BELL, PAT Hobart

Rt. 2



BETZ, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 4 130 acres



BETZ, FRED A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



BETZ, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 4 122 acres



BETZ, LOUIS Valparaiso

Rt. 4 37 acres



BILLER, MARVIN J. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 138 acres



BLACHLY, GLEN
Valparaiso Mrs. Emerald Maple

Rt. 4 160 acres



BLASTIC, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



BLASTICK, TONY Valparaiso Sec. 32

Rt. 4 80 acres



BOGDANICH, FRANK Wheeler

Box 44 100 acres



BRIGGS, GRACE Valparaiso

George Glenn

Rt. 4 20 acres



BROWN, FLOYD P. Howard R. Moreland Valparaiso

Rt. 4



BRUSZEWSKI, JULIS Hobart

Rt. 2 45 acres



BRUSZEWSKI, JULIS Hobart

R.R. #2 10 acres



BUERGLER, JOSEPH H. Hobart

R.R. #2 37½ acres



Sec. 30

BURGE, J. C. Valparaiso

Rt. 4



BURKS, GEORGE Hobart Dean Farster Opr.

R.R. #2 140 acres



BYERS BROS. Valparaiso

Dave Byers

Rt. 2 1 acre



BYERS BROS. Valparaiso

Dan Byers

R.R. #2 135 acres



BYERS, JOSEPH S. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 58 acres



CALLER, FRANK Hobart

106 acres



CARLUCCI, L. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



CARMIGNANI, S. Valparaiso

Sec. 36

Rt. 4



CARPENTER, ED Valparaiso

Sec. 25

Rt. 4 42½ acres



CAULEY, WILBERT Valparaiso

Rt. 4 66.6 acres



CIANCIO, PETER Valparaiso Sec. 25

Rt. 4 16 acres



CLITES, MELVIN RIDDELL, CLYDE Valparaiso

Sec. 32 3.1 acres Rt. 2 1 acre



COCHRAN, ROBERT H. Albert & Glenn Hardesty Valparaiso

Rt. 4



CODY, HARRY C. Valparaiso

R.R. #4 197 acres



CONNER, BEATRICE M.
Hobart Leo Ogle Tenant

Rt. 2 82 acres



COUGHRON, HOYT Wheeler

Rt. 4 15 acres



CRAVENS, STELLA Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



CRISMAN BROS. Valparaiso

Charles Curtis Sec. 34

Rt. 4 220 acres



CRISMAN BROS. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 396 acres



CRISMON, RAY Hobart

R.R. #2 5 acres



CRISMAN, RAY Hobart

Rt. 2 130 acres



DAVIES, HARVEY Valparaiso

140 acres



DAVIS, LEE F. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 50 acres



DAVIS, WILLIAM H. Valparaise

Rt. 4 121 acres



DeVOY, THOMAS AND VIOLA Valparaiso Sandune Kennels

Rt. 4



DIENER, WESLEY K. Hobart

Rt. 2 160 acres



DITLOW, RAYMOND K. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 5 acres



DOLSON, BESS Valparaiso Clarence Lemster Opr.

R.R. #4 160 acres



DOLSON, MRS. GLENN Jay H. Bell Hobart

Rt. 2



DYE, JOE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 35 acres



EBNER, RAYMOND Valparaiso

Sec. 25

Rt. 4 198 acres



ELSNER, CARL Valparaiso

Rt. 4 7½ acres



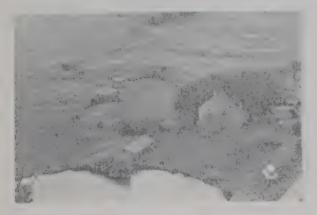
ENSEY, GEORGE & RACHEL George B. Ensey, Jr. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 88 acres



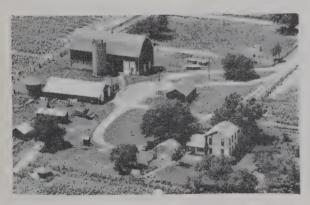
FITZGERALD, JOE Valparaiso Sec. 31

Rt. 2



FONTANA, A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 81 acres



FOREMAN, ARTHUR & ROSE Wade Susdorf Hobart

Rt. 2



FRAME, B. L. Valparaiso

Sec. 36

Rt. 4



FRAME, MRS. MARGARET Valparaiso Sec. 25

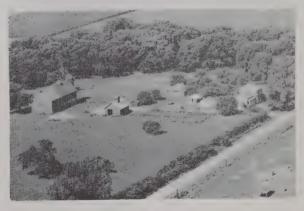
Rt. 4 40 acres



FRAME, CHARLES Valparaiso

Sec. 25

Rt. 4 5 acres



FRENCH, GLENN D. Hobart

R.R. #2 150 acres



GAITHER, J. T. A. F. Huber Valparaiso Sec. 31

Rt. 4 114 acres



GAS, LOUIS Valparaiso

John Imre Sec. 20

Box 67 Rt. 4 320 acres



GAST, ANDREW Valparaiso

Thomas Gast

Rt. 4 1292 acres



GAST, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Box 255 Rt. 4 140 acres



GAST, FRANK Valparaiso

James D. Gast

Rt. 4 137 acres



GRUEL, LOUIS & OTTO & JOHN Hobart

Rt. 2 160 ocres



GRUEL, OTTO & SONS

Rt. 2 395 acres



GUMZ, Valparaiso

Rt. 4 230 acres



HAGEN, OTTO Hobart

Rt. 2 40 acres



HAGGERTY, JOHN Valparaiso Edward R. Haggerty Tenant

792 acres



HALUSKA, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 140 acres



HAMANN, WILLIAM Royce Hamann Crown Point Sec. 34 80 acres



HARDER, E. F. Crown Point

Rt. 3 80 acres



HARDERS, W.C. Wheeler

Box 97 365 acres



HARDESTY, MARY A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 130 acres



HARDESTY, MAURICE L. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



HARTMANN BROS. Valparaiso Sec. 25

Rt. 4 175 acres



HARTNUP, JOHN C. Valparaiso Sec. 32

Rt. 2 5 acres



HARTWIG, CHARLES W. Valparaiso Sec. 30

Rt. 4 189 acres



HAWKINS, ROLAND Valparaiso Sec. 28

Rt. 4 145 acres



HENDERLONG, JOHN Valparaiso Sec. 25

Rt. 4 36 acres



HODSDEN, ISAAC H. Rt. 4 Valparaiso Laurence W. Hodsden Tenant 153 acres



HODSDEN, LEE Valparaiso

Kt. 4 65 acres



HOLIDAY, JOHN Wheeler

Rt. 4 50 acres



HOLLIS, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 4 122½ acres



HOLMGREN, EVERETTE C. Albert & Glenn Hardesty Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



HORAN, MR. & MRS. JOHN Valparaiso Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Elder

Rt. 4 10 acres



HUBALL, EDWARD Hobart

Rt. 2 40 acres



HULL, HERBERT Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



JOHNSON, HJALMAR W. Valparaiso Kenneth Rosenbaum

Rt. 4 400 acres



KANSCHAT, EDWARD Richard Gumz Rt. 2 Valparaiso Sec. 31 & 32 - 5 & 6 137 acres



KEEN, JACOB Valparaiso

Rt. 4 154 acres



KEENE, SARAH & RALPH Hobart

Rt. 2 170 acres



KERRAY, GABREL Valparaiso

Rt. 4 20 acres



KIELPIKOWSKI, FRANK Sec. 32 Rt. 4 Valparaiso George Kielpikowski 223 acres



KOEPPEN, MRS. CHARLES
Hobart Clarence A. Koeppen Tenant 160 acres



KOEPPEN, TENA Wheeler

Box 8 80 acres



KOZIOL BROS. Hobart

Rt. 2 120 acres



KRAFT, MARTIN Union

R.R. #2 117 acres



KUEHL, HOWARD Valparaiso Sec. 32

Rt. 2 70 acres



KUEHL, VERNON Valparaiso Sec. 32

Rt.2 73 acres



KUZMICH, ELI Valparaiso

Rt. 4



LAFEVER, ROLAND C. Hobart

R.R. #2 30 acres



LANDGREBE, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 4 124 acres



LANDGREBE, EDWARD J. Valparaiso Sec. 30

Rt. 4 37½ acres



LAWRENCE, OTIS Jeff Shadrix Valparaiso

Rt. 4 70 acres



LOMBARDO, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 4 193 acres



MAJCAN, LUKA Valparaiso

Rt. 4 37 acres



MARQUART, JOHN Hobart

Rt. 2 37 acres



MARQUART, RALPH M. GAS STATION

WHEELER



MATCHIP, EDWARD W. SR. Wheeler

Rt. 4 5 acres



MATCHIP, W., JR. Wheeler

Kt. 4 5 acres



MAYNE, PRALLE Hobart

Lester Call

Rt. 2 270 acres



McAFEE, WARREN
Hobart Howard Raines Operator

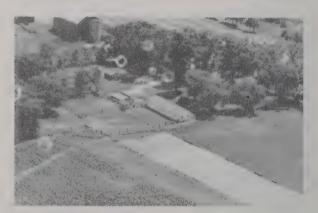
R.R. 2 168 acres



McAULIFFE, PAUL J. Valparaiso

Roy Melton

Rt. 4 40 acres



McAULIFFE, WILLIAM S. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



McKINNEY, SHERMAN Valparaiso

Rt. 4 2 acres



MEIER, ALOIS Valparaiso Meier Motel

Rt. 4 70 acres



MEYER, ALVIN W. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 133 acres



MEYER, WALTER A. Wheeler

Rt. 4 20 acres



MILLER, MRS. L. W. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 7 acres



MILLER, WALTER L. Hobart

R.R. #2 1 acre



MITROFF, MILAN Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



MONTONEY, P. C. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 23 acres



MYERS, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 5 acres



MYNATT, MILDRED Hobart Jame

James A. Mynatt Tenant

Rt. 2 40 acres



NELSON, F.W. Valparaiso

Sec. 29 R.R. 4 165 acres



NETT, HENRY Valparaiso

E.J. Baker Operator

R.R. #4 226 acres



NOAK, JOHN D. Hobart

Rt. 2 13 acres



NOWLIN, EVERETT Valparaiso

Rt. 4 73 ocres



OGLE. LEO E. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 80 acres



OLSON, J. NORMAN Valparaiso

100 acabs



OSTERMAN, MARVIN B. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 40 acres



PALONIS, JOHN Union

R.R. 2 12 acres



PEDDICORD, ROSCOE - Rt. 2
Hobart Clarence R. Stephens Tenant 58 acres



PERRINE, FRANK Wheeler

Rt. 1 83 acres



PETERSON, MRS. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 7 acres



PISKE, DONALD E. Valparaiso

Sec. 25

Rt. 4 7 acres



PITTMAN, VIRGIL Valparaiso

Rt. 4 10 acres



PORTER COUNTY CO-OP

WHEELER



POTTER, GUY H. Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 4 195 acres



PORTER, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 4 30 acres



REIMERS, MISS ALVINA Valparaiso Herman Reimers

Rt. 4 200 acres



RICHMOND, JAMES Hobart

Rt. 2



RICHMOND, A.V. Wheeler

8 acres



ROBINSON, JOSEPH D. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 90 acres



ROGOWSKI, EUGENE Valparaiso Sec. 27

Rt. 4 30 acres



ROUSE, MELVIN Valparaiso

Rt. 4 60 acres



ROTTWEDDER, EDWARD Hobart

Rt. 2 87 acres



SHEEKS, GEORGE Wheeler

Elda Stowers

Box 124 260 acres



SAUNDERS, JOSEPH Valparaiso James Baimakovich

Rt. 4 38 acres



SCHMIDT, A. A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4



SECORA, JOHN A. Wheeler

Rt. 4



SECORA, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 4



SELMAN, MRS. JOSEPHINE Valparaiso

Rt. 4 60 acres



SERMOTWICH, JOHN Wheeler

R.R. #4 64 acres



SHABI, ANDREW Valparaiso

Rt. 4 82½ acres



STIMSON, DR. HARRY R. Valparaiso Geo. Garner

Rt. 4 103 acres



SIBO, FRANK Valparaiso

Sec. 25

Rt. 4 1 acre



SIMASTOVICH, JOHN Wheeler

Rt. 4 63 acres



SIPICH, JOHN Valparaiso

Sec. 32

Rt. 2 15 acres



SMURDON, WILLIAM Valparaiso Sec. 29

Rt. 4 180 acres



SPENCER, MOSES E. Hobart

Rt. 2 67 2/3 acres



SROUFEK, ALBERT Valparaiso

Sec. 25

Rt. 4 80 acres



STETSON, JOSEPH Hobart

R.R. #2 120 acres



STREHLER, A. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 23 acres



THOMAS, FRANK E. Valparaiso Hoffman Mill

Rt. 4 40 acres



TONTSCH, KARL Valparaiso

Rt. 4



TRAGER, LEONARD F. Hobart

Rt. 2 80 acres



TRENKLE, CHARLES Valparaiso

Sec. 28 R.R. 4 20 acres



TURNER, JOHN Valparaiso Sec. 36

Rt. 4



TURNER, JOHN Valparaiso

Rex Williams Sec. 36

Rt. 4 80 acres



OLOZAS, ANTHONY Wheeler

R.R. #2 30 acres



WETTENGEL, ELSA Valparaiso

Burns Whitaker Rt. 4 80 acres



WILSON, EMMA L. & EVERT E. Valparaiso

Rt. 4 90½ acres



WILSON, RUSSELL D. Russell G. Wilson Jr. Tenant 40 acres



WININGER, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 4 110 acres



WOODWORTH, ELLAJ. Valparaiso Theodore Morgavan

Rt. 4 7 acres



YODER, DONALD Wheeler

Rt. 4 240 acres



YOUNG, GLENN Wheeler

R.R. #4 52 cres



ZAMBORI, E. E. Valparaiso Sec. 32

Rt. 4 80 acres

# WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP COBURG

Washington Township

PREPARED BY THE

## STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

Valparaiso, Indiana

#### COBURG

On State 2, northeast of Valparaiso, the small hamlet of Coburg stands as the only community of Washington Township. In 1950 it had a population of ten. The hamlet is situated on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and is served by the postoffice at nearby Westville (La Porte County). Coburg originated as a station on the Baltimore railroad when the railroad was built through here in 1875.

The total population of Washington Township today is 813. The township region was first settled by William and Isaac Morgan, who arrived early in the spring of 1833. The place where they built their homes afterwards became known as Morgan Prairie. Others who came later in 1833 were George B. Cline, Adam S. Campbell, Reason Bell, Rufus Van Pool, Jacob Coleman, Ruell Starr, Samuel Flint and Seth Hull. A pioneer village of the township was Prattville, located just northeast of Valparaiso.



ANDERS, CHAS. & BELALA Valparaiso

Rt. | 247 acres



ANGLE, M. O. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



ARNDI, GEORGE L. Westville

Rt. I



BARNEKO, HERMAN Valparaiso

Rt. 1 60 acres



BARNETT, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. | 20 acres



BARTZ, Valparaiso

Rt. I



BARTZ, WALTER M. Valparaiso

Rt. 1



BAUM, DORA Valparaiso

Rt. 3 25 acres



BIGLER, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 5 acres



BLAKE, VINT Valparaiso

Rt. I 103 acres



BLUNK, ARTIE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 9 acres



BOEHLKE, J. M. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



BROWN, CLARENCE Valparaiso

Rt. 3



BROWN, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 7 acres



BULL, THEODORE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



BUSSERT, EUGENE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 119 acres



CANIE ESTATE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 120 acres



CARSON ESTATE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 87 acres



CHURCH, CRAIG & FRANCES Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



CLARK, EUGENE Valparaiso

Rt. 3



CLARK, JAMES H. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 15 acres



CLARK, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 450 acres



CLAUDON, JOSEPH Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



CLETCHER, NORMAN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 2 acres



CLIFFORD, WALTER Valparaiso Paul Good

Rt. 3 380 acres



COBB, CHAS. Valparaiso

Rt. 3



COMEFORD, JOHN F. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 180 acres



COTTAGE INN TRAILER PARK Valparaiso

Rt. 3



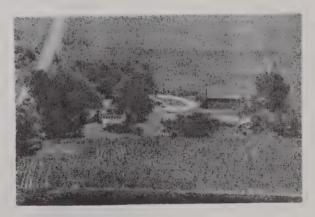
DARDA, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. 1 25 acres



DAVISON, MRS. BEN Valparaiso

Rt. 1 105 acres



DONDANVILL, GRACE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



DOUGLAS, ALLEN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 177 acres



FERGUSON, F. A. Valparaiso

Rt. I 35 acres



FLITTER, GEO. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 8 acres



GRASS, OSCAR E. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 106 acres



GLASSHAGEL, ED Valparaiso

Rt. 3 190 acres



MARK GREEN ESTATE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



GRIEGER, AUGUST Valparaiso

Rt. 3 285 acres



HANSLE, J. W. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 7 acres



THE POWELLS Valparaiso

HAPPY HILL

Rt. 1 2 acres



HARBECK, FRIEDA B. Robert P. Harbeck Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



HAROLD, LORETTA Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



HILL, EDWARD Valparaiso

Rt. | | acre



HILL, H. B. Valparaiso

Rt. I 25 acres



HORTON, ARTHUR Valparaiso

Rt. 1



HORTON, ARTHUR Valparaiso

Enoch A. Edwards Rt. 1



HORTON, ARTHUR
Valparaiso Enoch A. Edwards Tenant 320 acres



CHESTER HYBRIDS Valparaiso

Rt. 3



JACOBS, WALTER C. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 130 acres



JENSEN, ANDREW AND PAULSEN, CARL Valparaiso

Rt. 3



JIM'S SKELLY SERVICE Valparaiso

Rt. 3



JOHNSON. ARTHUR L. Valparaiso

Rt. I



JOHNSON, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



KEEL, ROY Valparaiso

Rt. 1 120 acres



KEMPKE, MARY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 3 acres



KLEIBER, RICHARD Valparaiso

Rt. 3 33 acres



KLEIN, GEORGE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 29 acres



KLEMZ, RIENE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



KLEMZ, RIENE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 28 acres



KROGER, DON Valparaiso

Rt. 3 16 acres



KUEHL, BENJAMIN. Valparaiso

Rt. I 100 acres



KUSS, EMIL Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



LARSON, HARLON Valparaiso

Rt. 3 1 acre



LAWRENCE, ED Valparaiso

Rt. 3 100 acres



LAWRENCE, FRED Valparaiso

Rt. 3 120 acres



LAWERANCE, JOHN W. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 2 acres



LEE, GEORGE & MILDRED Valparaiso

Rt. | 82 acres



LEFFEW, EDGAR A. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



LEFFEW, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 200 acres



LEFFEW, OSCAR Valparaiso

Rt. 3 137 acres



LINDBERG, CLAUD Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



LIPKE, NORMAN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 70 acres



LONG, VERNON Valparaiso

Rt. 3



LOUBI, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 20 acres



LOWENSTEIN, MANDEL Valparaiso

Rt. 3 385 acres



LOWENSTINE, MANDEL Valparaiso

Rt. 3



MANNS, L. C. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 10 acres



MARTINAL, LUCIEN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 81 acres



McAFFEE, D. R. JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. 3 7 acres



McLEAN, L. G. Valparaiso

Rt. I 100 acres



MILLER, HARVEY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 260 acres



MORGAN, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. | 40 acres



MURPHEY, DONALD W. Valparaiso

Rt. I



NIELSEN, MR. & MRS. MARC T. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 160 acres



OMAZICH, STEVE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 77 acres



PAINE, JOHN Valparaiso

Rt. I 103 acres



PAYNE, MRS. LEONIA Valparai so

Rt. 3 80 acres



PETERSON, EDWARD AND ELSIE Westville

96.36 acres



PIERCE, A. L. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 l acre



PIERCE, EARL A. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 183 acres



PIERCE, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 1 acre



PIETZ, EDWARD Fred Kuss, Jr. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 70 acres



PINNEY PURDUE FARMS Valparaiso

Rt. 3



PINNEY, WAYNE Valparaiso

Rt. 3



PLOGER, VIGGO Valparaiso

Rt. 3 20 acres



PORCH, MARK Valparaiso

Rt. 3 120 acres



PORCH, W. RAY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 120 acres



PORTER-COUNTY AIRPORT Valparaiso

Rt. 3 160 acres



PRICE, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 1 60 acres



QUERY, CECIL Valparaiso

Rt. 1 17 acres



RATHBURN, H. C. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 20 acres



REED, ALVA Valparaiso

Rt. 3 43 acres



REECE, OREN Valparaiso

Rt. 1



RIGG, JAMES J. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 80 acres



RIGGS, LEON Valparai so

Rt. 3 160 acres



ROGERS, RUTH Valparaiso

Rt, I 5 acres



RUDMAN, SAM Valparaiso

Rt. 3 360 acres



RUDMAN, SAM Valparaiso

Rt. 3 400 acres



RUDMAN, SAM Valparaiso

Lester Bell, Jr.

Rt. 3 200 acres



SCHNEIDER, HARRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 9 acres



SCHWINKENDORF, ERNEST Valparaiso

Rt. 1 80 acres



SCHWINKENDORF, HOWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 82 acres



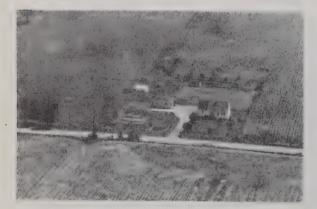
SELLS, HENRY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



SELLS, HOY Valparaiso

Rt. 3 Lot



SHOBE, LEE Valparaiso

Rt. | | 19 acres



SIEVERS, W. F. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 240 acres



SILHAVY, JOSEPH Valparaiso

Rt. | 80 acres



SIMMONS MOTEL Valparaiso

Rt. 3



STANDBAUCH, JACK Valparaiso

Rt. 2 320 acres



STONER, KENNETH Valparaiso

Rt. 3 164 acres



STONER, WAYNE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 180 acres



SUTTON, MACK Valparaiso

Rt. 3 70 acres



SYLVESTER, E. J. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 260 acres



THOMAS, E. J. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres



TOMPSON, T. H. Chesterton

Rt. 1 5 acres



VOGEL, WALTER Valparaiso

Rt. 3 40 acres



WATTS, MAURICE Valparaiso

Rt. 1 150 acres



WATTS, W.M. Valparaiso

Rt. 1 20 acres



WERNER, DUANE Valparaiso

Rt. 3 89 acres



WHITCOMB, HOWARD William Baker Valparaiso

Rt. | 40 acres



WHITCOMB, HOWARD Valparaiso

Rt. 1 40 acres



WHITE, GEORGE W. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 10 acres



WHITE, PAUL Valparaiso

Edward Nolan

Rt. | | 160 acres



WILSON, FRANK Valparaiso

Rt. I 60 acres



JON WOOD FARM, INC.
Valparaiso Eugene Price

Rt. 1 12 acres



JON WOOD FARMS Valparaiso

Rt. 1



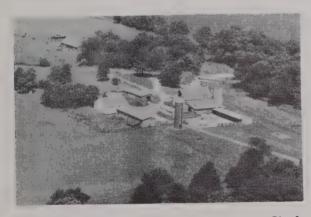
WOOD-JON FARM INC. Valparaiso

Rt. 3



WOOD-JON FARM INC. Valparaiso C.D. Clover

Rt. 3



WOOD-JON FARM INC. Valparaiso John W. Smith

Rt. 1 12 acres



WYCKOFF, L. K. Valparaiso

Rt. 3 600 acres



ZARTH SISTERS Valparaiso

Rt. 1 61 acres

## WESTCHESTER TOWNSHIP

PORTER

DUNE ACRES

TREMONT

FURNESSVILLE

Westchester Township

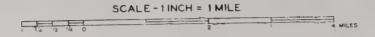
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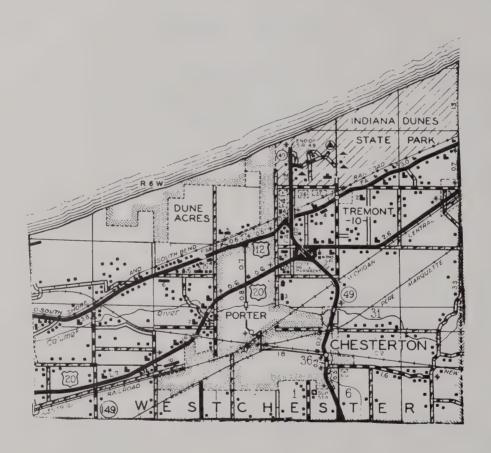
### STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DATA OBTAINED FROM

### STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY







#### CHESTERTON

Largest community of Westchester Township is the incorporated town of Chesterton (see "Town of Chesterton" at the beginning of this section of the present work). In 1950 the Township of Westchester had a total population of 6,827. The first settler of the township, as well as of Porter County, was the noted fur trader, Joseph Bailly. He arrived in 1822 and built a home and trading post (still standing) on the Calumet River just northwest of the future site of Chesterton.

Second permanent settlers of the township were the Morgan and Thomas families, who came in 1833, or just a year after the close of the Black Hawk War. The Morgans consisted of three brothers, Jesse, William and Isaac, and their families. In the same year they arrived there came William Thomas and his family. Three of William's sons later (1852) platted the town of Chesterton.



#### PORTER

Almost touching Chesterton on the west is the incorporated town of Porter, which in 1950 had a population of 1,458. It is situated at the junction of the New York Central, Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railroads. A disastrous train wreck occurred at Porter in 1921 when two trains collided and killed thirty-seven persons. Porter is an early "railroad town," platted in 1852. In 1872 another town was platted nearby by Henry Hagerman, but this has since been absorbed by Porter. Two landmarks of Porter today are the old Hokanson general store, opened more than fifty years ago, and the Beam residence, now occupied by Mrs. Florence Busse Smith and her husband, Roy. She is a descendant of Henry Hagerman, early settler.



#### TREMONT

Another community of Westchester Township is the thriving settlement of Tremont, situated just at the edge of the Indiana Dunes State Park. Here is located the Tremont station of the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend electric railway, a transportation line that brings thousands of vacationers to the Duneland country each year. The settlement derives its name from the three mountainous sand hills to the north, known as Tom, Holden and Green. Tremont stands on the approximate site of a pioneer village called New City West.

#### **DUNE ACRES**

Third largest community of Westchester Township is the village of Dune Acres, which in 1950 had a population of eighty-six. It is located among the Lake Michigan sand dunes just west of the Indiana Dunes State Park and is composed mainly of successful Chicago and Gary business and professional men and their families. Among the founders of the village was the late William A. Wirt, celebrated Gary educator.



**FURNESSVILLE** 

Just east of Tremont, in an attractive wooded area, lies the old village of Furnessville, which now is something of an artist's colony. Among well known Chicago artists living here are Vin and Hazel Hannell, Ethel Crouch Brown, Frances Strain Biesel, Jun Fujita, Frances Milam Jensen, and Gilbert Beck. Another resident is Maurice Gnesin, director of the Goodman Theater at the Chicago Art Institute. A landmark of the village is the little red-brick Furnessville Schoolhouse Shop in which Mr. and Mrs. William Pape, art patrons, keep a permanent display (open to the public) of the paintings and other works of the village artists. A postoffice was first opened at Furnessville in 1861, but it has since been discontinued. The village was settled in 1851 by Edwin L. Furness, pioneer lumberman.



The Pavilion in Indiana Dunes State Park



Main beach at Indiana Dunes State Park
Left background The Pavilion
Right background The Hotel



Two story cabin at Old Bailly Trading Post, near Chesterton



Two story cabin at Old Bailly Trading Post, near Chesterton



AUGSBURG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH Porter Rev. Carl I. Fant



EVANGELICAL UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH Porter Edward Sausaman, Pastor



HAGEMAN SCHOOL

PORTER



YOST SCHOOL Porter

Rt. 1



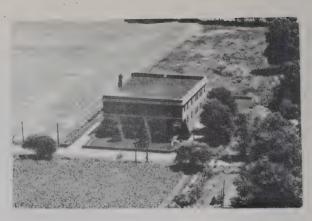
CHESTERTON HIGH SCHOOL Elmer Dunbar Principal

CHESTERTON ... Built 1922



AHRENDT MOTEL Chesterton

Rt. 2



A.T. & T. STATION Chesterton

Rt. 3



ANDERSHOCK, GEORGE Chesterton

Rt. 2 30 acres



ANDERSON, LEONARD Chesterton

Rt. 2 5 acres



BABCOCK, CHARLES Chesterton

Rt. 1 80 acres



BAKALEC, ARCHIE Chesterton James Smith

Rt. 1 22 acres



BALCHUNAS, ANTON Chesterton

Rt. 2 7½ acres



BILLOWS, ANDREW Chesterton

Rt. 2



BOB'S GRILL Chesterton Bob Young

Rt. 2



BODIN, SILVERD & SYLVEN Chesterton

Rt. 2 285 acres



BOO, H. R. Chesterton

Rt. 1 87 acres



BOOMER, RALPH Chesterton

Rt. 2 1 acre



BROOKS, RALPH H. Chesterton

Rt. 2 33 acres



BROSS, RICHARD Chesterton

13 acres



CARLSON, CONRAD Chesterton

Rt. 2 30 acres



CAUFFMAN, RICHARD Chesterton

Rt. 1 12 acres



CHARLSON, L. Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



CHELBURG, CARL Chesterton

Rt. 1 80 acres



CHESTERTON FARM PRODUCE Chesterton

Rt. 2



CITIES SERVICE Chesterton

Rt. 3



CLEMENS, MARY Chesterton

Rt. 2 49 acres



CONNERS, WILLIAM Chesterton

Rt. 1 6 acres



CONOCO GAS Chesterton

Nick Solich

Rt. 1



DANES LUMBER SUPPLY COMPANY Chesterton

Rt. 2



DECKER, J. L. Chesterton

Rt. 2 3.75 acres



DEMASS, RAY & DORA Chesterton

Rt. 3 160 acres



DEVINE, JAMES Chesterton

Rt. 2 21½ acres



DUNES MIDWAY GARAGE \* Chesterton

Rt. 2



DUNES NURSERY Chesterton Don Collins

Rt. 1 40 acres



DROWTY, ROY R. Chesterton

Joe Trembicki

Rt. 3 38 acres



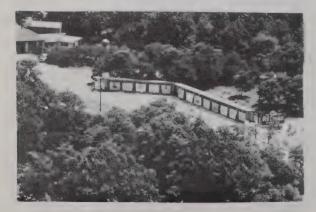
DUNES STATE PARK HOTEL AND PAVILLION Chesterton

Rt. 2



ECKLAND, KENNETH Chesterton

Rt. 2



EDWARDS, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 2



ETCHISON, FRANK D. Chesterton

Rt. 2 95 acres



FERGUSON, HARRY F. Chesterton

Rt. 3 5 acres



ADAIRE FOUNDATION Chesterton

Rt. 1 300 acres



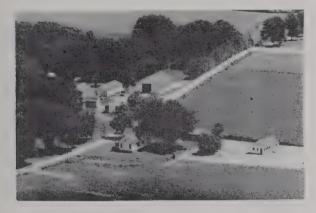
Chesterton

40 acres



FRIDAY, RUSSELL C. Chesterton Sec. 5

Rt. 1 160 acres



FRODIN, ELMER Chesterton

Carl Patterson

Rt. 2 140 acres



GOOD FELLOW CAMP Chesterton Paul Schaffer Mgr.

Rt. 3 75 acres



GREENE, RALPH Chesterton

Rt. 2 2 acres



GURNSEY, ALBERT Chesterton

Rt. 1 60 acres



GUSTAFSON, ELLEN Chesterton

Rudy Lawrence Rt. 1
74 acres



HAMILL, DENNIS Chesterton

Rt. 2 35 acres



HANAWAY, MRS. LAVON Chesterton

Rt. 2 2 acres



DEEP ROCK John F. Hansen

PORTER



DEEP ROCK John F. Hansen

PORTER



HARRISON, POOLE Chesterton Guy Tindle

Rt. 2 62 acres



HOLM, ROY Chesterton

11 acres



ALFRED HOOVER NELSON'S CABINS Rt. 2 Chesterton



HUMPTY DUMPTY
Chesterton Leonard Calengas Mgr.

Rt. 2



HURLEY, EDWARD C. Chesterton

Rt. 1 37 acres



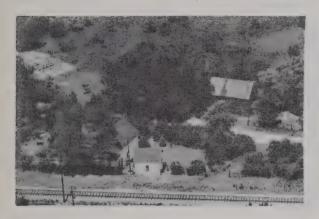
KITTY WEST INN Chesterton

Rt. 2



ISAACSON, HOWARD J. Chesterton

Rt. 3 67 acres



JENSEN, FRANK Chesterton

Rt. 1 20 acres



JENSEN, J. P. Chesterton

Rt. 1 57 acres



JOHNSON, EMIL Chesterton

Rt. 2 5 acres



JOHNSON, FRANK O. & ELLEN Chesterton

Rt. 1 25 acres



JOHNSON, GUS Chesterton

Rt. 1 6 acres



HOKANSON, VIRGIL Chesterton

Rt. 1 5 acres .



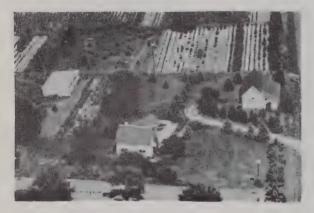
KOLIC, MICHAEL JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 3 12 acres



KRUSE, CLARENCE C. Chesterton

Rt. 1 39 acres



KUBECK, BEN Chesterton

Box 596

Rt. 2 80 acres



KWIATKOWSKI, SYLVESTER Chesterton

Rt. 3 60 acres



LaDUNA CAFE Chesterton

esterton John Antic

Rt. 2



LAHAYNE, ARNOLD Chesterton

Rt. 2 8 acres



LAHAYNE, RICHARD Chesterton

Rt. 2 13 acres



LAWRENCE, RANDOLPH E. Chesterton

Rt. 1 78 acres



LAWSON, GUS Chesterton

Rt. 3 29 acres



LAWSON, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 1 1 acre



LESTER, OSCAR Chesterton

Rt. 1 35 acres



LIDKE, ERNEST R. Chesterton

Rt. 2 3½ acres



LINO, FRANK Chesterton

Rt. 2 20 acres



LINDAHL, HERVIE Chesterton

Rt. 1 120 acres



LINDSTEDT, CLARENCE G. Chesterton

Rt. 2 28 acres



LIPINSKI TEXACO SERVICE Chesterton

Rt. 2



MANLEY SAND COMPANY Chesterton

Rt. 1



MASON, WILLIAM B. Chesterton

Rt. 3 40 acres



McCLURE, DAVID Chesterton

Rt. 2 2 acres



MINERAL SPRINGS STORE Chesterton

Rt. 2



MOORE, EDWARD Chesterton

Rt. 2 1½ acres



MORGAN BROS. Chesterton

Jesse Wolf

Rt. 1 385 acres



NELSON, MAURICE Chesterton

Rt. 3 3 acres



NELSON, OSCAR Chesterton

Rt. 2 2½ acres



NELSON, W. D. Chesterton

Rt. 1 62 acres



OLSON, ALFRED T. Chesterton

Rt. 1 100 acres



OLSON, OSCAR H. Chesterton

Rt. 2 20 acres



OLSON, ROY Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



OSTERMAN, W. H. Porter

Rt. 1 23 acres



PAPANIS, BILL Chesterton

Rt. 1 58 acres



PAR-A-MOUNT TOOL AND MFG. CO. INC. CHESTERTON



PAVLOVICH, GIZELLA Rt. 3 Chesterton Steve & John Pavlovich 40 acres



PEER, DAVE Chesterton

Rt. 3 80 acres



PETERSON'S GREENHOUSE Chesterton

Rt. 3 11 acres



PETERSON, HERMAN Chesterton

Rt. 1 38 acres



PETERSON, MRS. RUTH & LEE Chesterton

Rt. 1 84 acres



PISOWICZ, JOHN S. Chesterton

Rt. 2 40 acres



PLACEMAN, WILLIAM C. Chesterton

Rt. 2 50 acres



POPARAD, MRS. ANN Chesterton

Box 256 Rt. 3 5 acres



PORTER GREENHOUSE Porter

5 acres



PORTER HARDWARE

PORTER



PORTER LUMBER AND COAL Hokanson Bros. Props.

PORTER



POZINSKI, SOPHIA Ted Rybak Chesterton

Rt. 1 43.9 acres



PRESS COMPANY CASTING AND MANUFACTURING CORP., Chesterton



PRESTHUS, THOMAS Chesterton

Rt. 2



PURE OIL Chesterton

Rt. 2



RANDLER'S Chesterton

Rt. 1 40 acres



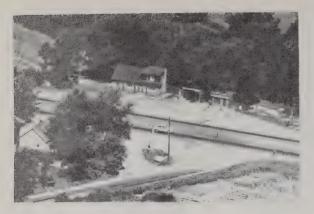
RHODA, FRED J. & MARGARET Chesterton

Rt. 1 135 acres



RHODY, MARTHA Chesterton

Rt. 2 50 acres



RICHARD COSLET DIX NOVELTY U.S.20 Porter Babcock Rd.



ROCKO, JOHN Chesterton

Rt. 3 27 acres



SASMANSKI, GEORGE Chesterton

Rt. 2 1 1/4 acres



SAYLOR NOVELTIES Chesterton

Rt. 3



SCAFFER, S. E. Porter

2½ acres



SCHRADER, F. C. Porter

½ acre



SEAMAN, FRANKLIN Chesterton Howard Spencer

Rt. 2 200 acres



SHERRY, TONY Chesterton

Rt. 2 2 acres



SHULTZ, CLARENCE Porter

8½ acres



SLONT, RUDOLPH W. Arthur Johnson Rt. 3 Chesterton 30 acres



SMITH, MRS. HARRY R. Chesterton Richard M. Smith

Box 456 190 acres



SODEMANN, EDWIN Chesterton

Rt. 2 6 acres



SOMERTON, VERNON G. (left) 10 acres Rt. 2 STOYKE, FERDINAND (right) 20 acres Rt. 2 Chesterton



STAFONCO, TONY Chesterton

Rt. 1 45 acres



SONNY OAK SHADES Chesterton

Rt. 3



TEXACO GAS Chesterton Mr

Mrs. Ruth Peterson

Rt. 1



THE SOUVENIER SHOP Chesterton

Rt. 2



THE SPA Porter

H.L. Day Owner

Rt. 1



TOWER, RAYMOND Chesterton

Rt. 2 2 acres



VEDEN, AUGUST J. Chesterton

Rt. 2 24 acres



VERPLANK GARAGE Chesterton Paul Verplank

Rt. 3 3 acres



WAHL, ARTHUR Chesterton

Rt. 3 26 acres



WALSH, MARTIN T. Chesterton

Rt. 1 100 acres



WHITE, RAY Chesterton

Rt. 2 4 acres

# A BRIEF HISTORY of INDIANA

By

Donald F. Carmony
Indiana University, Division of Adult Education

AND

HOWARD H. PECKHAM

Indiana State Historical Bureau

(Fourth edition, illustrated by Clotilde Embree Funk)

Indianapolis
INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU
1953

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#### I. EUROPEAN COLONY, 1679-1783

#### First Inhabitants

Here and there along Indiana watercourses are found articles of Indian fabrication which reveal that the first inhabitants of the state were dwelling here centuries before the white man appeared. The earliest Indians lived mainly on shellfish, as shown by the shell mounds they left. They used spears for hunting, made beads but not pottery, and lived in caves or flimsy shelters for short periods before moving on in search of more food. Other and later mounds reveal that a more settled people inhabited Indiana over a thousand years ago. They raised much of their food, smoked tobacco, made cloth, nets, sandals, pottery, and ornaments, and buried their dead with care. In southwestern Indiana about four hundred years ago dwelt some agricultural Indians who lived in houses formed of upright posts and cane lath covered with straw and mud, and grass roofs. They even fortified their villages. They made pottery utensils, flint knives, stone hammers, copper ornaments, and bows and arrows.

In the middle seventeenth century the northern part of the state was invaded by a new group of warlike, hunting Indians. They caused the farming Indians on the Ohio River to go back to their homeland in the Southeast. The newcomers, with an inferior culture, found that the streams, lakes, and swamps of northern Indiana supplied game and fish in abundance, the river systems provided highways for their canoes, and the patches of prairie could be gardened by the squaws. These were the red men found by the first white explorers in the late seventeenth century. They belonged to the Algonquian language family and came to be known as the Miami and Potawatomi tribes.

#### The French Arrive

The Spanish were the pioneers in the exploration and colonization of the New World, but shortly after its discovery by Columbus in 1492 came the first meager efforts of the English and the French. John Cabot, sailing in the service of England, discovered the Labrador region in 1497 and established England's claim to North America.

An early French expedition, under Verrazano, sailed along the Atlantic Coast in 1524 searching for a passage to the Orient. A decade later Cartier made the first of three voyages up the St. Lawrence River and attempted a colony, but without success.



The fur trade with the Indians lured the French into the interior and became the economic foundation of New France. Champlain founded Quebec in 1608 and explored westward to Lake Huron. Trader Jolliet and Father Marquette reached the Mississippi and descended it part way in 1673. Fur traders and missionaries fanned out through the country surrounding the Great Lakes. The Jesuit missionaries in particular labored amid sacrifice and martyrdom to convert the Indians to Christianity, while traders exchanged the white man's goods with the Indians for fur pelts. Explorer La Salle, the first known white man to enter Indiana, crossed the northwest corner of the state in 1679. By 1720 the French had control of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes region, and the Mississippi from Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico. Indiana lay astride the watershed, part in the Province of Canada and part in Louisiana.

#### French Settlement

The French established three posts in Indiana to guard the Maumee-Wabash route connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River. They were principally posts where traders could live, keep their supplies, barter with the Indians, and pack their furs for shipment either to Montreal or New Orleans. Since the French government obtained revenue from the fur trade, and wished to protect the waterways of communication, it usually kept troops at these posts. A fort

was established at the portage from the Maumee to the Little Wabash, where Fort Wayne now stands, before 1720. It came to be known as the Fort of the Miamis, or Fort Miamis. Another settlement was made among the Wea, or Ouiatenon, about 1717, and a stockade with blockhouses was built a few miles below the present city of Lafayette. It was called Fort Ouiatenon. Fort Vincennes, established by the Sieur de Vincennes probably in 1732, was the largest and most thriving post and has grown into the city we know today. Because trade was more easily established with the Illinois settlements and New Orleans, Vincennes was administered as part of the Province of Louisiana; the other two forts were part of Canada.



In exchange for hides and furs, the Indians received gunpowder, muskets, lead bullets, traps, kettles, blankets, knives, shirts, paint, beads, mirrors, jew's harps, and other trinkets. French brandy became an increasing part of this trade, to the detriment of the Indian's physical and social life. The traders raised some corn, wheat, tobacco, a few fruits and vegetables, but did not clear and farm the land. The Indians generally did not object to a few Frenchmen here and there, since such small settlements did not deplete or scare off the game which the Indians hunted. Indeed, the traders brought goods which raised the savage standard of living, and the French government gave frequent presents to keep their friendship. Sometimes the traders went out among the tribes and did their trading on the hunting grounds. In the spring they transported their furs to Montreal or New Orleans and procured more trade goods. They frequently married Indian maidens and reared half-breed children. Long evenings were enlivened by dancing, card playing and sports. The game of lacrosse was learned from the Indians. The military commandant was also the civil ruler. The French were Catholic, and the priest was a central figure in their daily life.

#### Colonial Wars

France and England came to be the principal rivals in colonizing North America because the French settlements prevented the westward expansion of the English colonies from the Atlantic Coast. Both countries wanted the furs and other raw materials which America produced, and each struggled to draw the Indians against the other. The religion of the two powers also differed. The first colonial war for empire between the mother countries began in 1689; the fourth and last started in 1754. It was called the French and Indian War, and it ended early in 1763 with a conclusive English victory. France lost Canada and the remainder of her territory east of the Mississippi to England, and gave her land west of the Mississippi to Spain for the latter's unavailing help in the war. The outcome determined that Indiana was to be settled not by Frenchmen, but by Englishmen, or at least their American cousins. In turn this change meant that English law and government, as well as Protestantism, would prevail. Many of the French inhabitants, never anchored to the land, moved to the west side of the Mississippi. In 1765 the first British official to visit the Indiana posts found Vincennes to be a village of eighty or ninety French families, Ouiatenon to have only about fourteen families, and Fort Miamis even fewer.

#### Pontiac's War

British occupation of Indiana was neither long nor effective. Garrison troups were sent to occupy Forts Miamis and Ouiatenon late in 1760. Vincennes did not have a British commandant for seventeen years. The Indians of Indiana had been allied with the French in the late war and they disliked the English, especially for their stinginess in giving presents, their hunger for land, their high prices, and their superior attitude. Under the leadership of Chief Pontiac,

the tribes around Detroit laid seige to that fort in May, 1763, in the hope of expelling the English from the Northwest and restoring the French. Pontiac dispatched to Fort Miamis a savage party which killed the commandant by ruse and captured the post. The party proceeded down the river to Ouiatenon and seized that fort. Although the Indians obtained possession of nine western posts, their objective was impossible and they had to give up the warfare by winter. The English re-established their authority the next year, but did not station troops in Indiana again until the Revolution.

#### An English Wilderness

The absorption of Canada and the Indian situation showed the British government that new policies were needed to deal with the French and Indians of British America. To pacify the savages, white settlement west of the Appalachian mountains was forbidden by the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The decree offended land speculators as well as squatters on the land and could not be enforced. Moreover, about half of the original English colonies held charters granting them boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Virginia claimed a large part of Indiana. The line of white settlement was moved to the Ohio River as far down as the mouth of the Tennessee in 1768, but Indiana was still closed to English settlement.

In 1774 the British parliament passed the Quebec Act, annexing the area north of the Ohio to the province of Quebec in order to establish firm control over settlement and fur trade. French laws and religion were safeguarded. The resulting dominance of French law and Catholicism was generally resented by the Protestant English colonists, who had expected to extend their influence westward.

The limitation on westward expansion and the Quebec Act were two of the many causes of the American Revolution.

#### Clark and Western Warfare

When the Revolution began there were no English settlements in Indiana. The meager French population was generally neutral until France allied herself with the United States in 1778.

Early in the war bands of British and Indians frequently raided the Kentucky outposts and the frontier settlements. The Americans were left largely to their own resources for defense. Some fled eastward, others stayed. During this turbulent time George Rogers Clark, then in his early twenties, achieved political and military prominence in the West by leading resistance to the Indians and stiffening the morale of the settlers. He had helped organize Kentucky as a county of Virginia. From Governor Patrick Henry, Clark secured the promise of both men and materials in order to take the offensive in the West, but was disappointed in the amount of help received.

In 1778 Clark's expedition descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Tennessee River, then crossed the Illinois prairies. The troops captured Kaskaskia in July without the loss of a single life. Clark's generous, though firm, treatment of the French and the news of the recently concluded French alliance with the United States strengthened his position. Urged by Father Gibault and Dr. Jean Laffont, the French at Vincennes took the oath of loyalty to the Americans without firing a shot. Clark sent an officer and a few soldiers to supervise them.

When the British commandant at Detroit, Colonel Henry Hamilton, learned of Clark's success, he collected British and Indian forces to oppose him. Advancing up the Maumee and down the Wabash, he easily regained possession of Vincennes. Winter had already set in, but Clark determined to march against Vincennes. With about 170 men he set out in February, 1779, from Kaskaskia. Cold, snow, mud, high water, exposure, sickness, and lack of food failed to stop these



sons of the wilderness. They surprised the British troops, recaptured Vincennes, and sent Hamilton off to Virginia as a prisoner of war.

In 1781 Clark planned an expedition against Detroit. A reinforcement under Col. Archibald Lochry, on its way down the Ohio to join Clark, was ambushed below the site of Aurora by a band of British-allied Indians. Lochry and a third of his men were killed, the rest captured. One other skirmish of the Revolution was fought on Indiana soil. A French officer, Col. Augustin de la Balme, anxious

to strike the British, enlisted some French inhabitants of Illinois and Vincennes in 1780 and started up the Wabash toward Detroit. The Miami village of Kekionga near old Fort Miamis and the British traders' stores were pillaged. Chief Little Turtle rallied his braves, pursued La Balme, killed him, and dispersed his force.

Because Kaskaskia and Vincennes remained in American hands at the end of the war, the American peace commissioners were encouraged to ask in 1782 for the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes as boundaries of the United States.

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#### II. TERRITORIAL DAYS, 1783-1816

#### British Influence

Between 1783 and 1816 it was uncertain whether the United States would be able to make good its title to all land east of the Mississippi River, between Canada and Florida. Virtually no Americans, except solitary fur traders, ventured north of the Ohio for the first few years. Until 1796 British troops were garrisoned at Niagara, Detroit, and Mackinac on the American side of the Great Lakes. British influence was a potent factor in stiffening the resistance of the Indians to the advancing American settlements until the end of the War of 1812. English policy was determined mainly by a desire to protect their lucrative fur trade, the economic base of this region since the arrival of the French.

Peace between the British and Americans in 1783 caught the Indians by surprise and amazed tribal leaders. What right had the British to give lands of the Indians to the Americans? The red men had not agreed to the cession of the land nor to the end of warfare and were angrily insisting upon the Ohio River as the approximate boundary between themselves and the American frontiersmen. They feared occupation by American farmers who would drive out the game more than had the transient British or French fur traders.

#### Indian Relations, 1783-1795

Between the Ohio River and the Lakes lived numerous Indian tribes, notably the Miami, Potawatomi, Delaware, Shawnee, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Wyandot or Huron. It is estimated that there were about 5,000 warriors, or 20,000 red men, in Indiana after the Revolution. This Indian population was most numerous in the northern third of the state, in the upper Wabash, St. Joseph, and Maumee valleys.

Late in the 1780's Chief Little Turtle and his powerful Miami tribe succeeded in drawing the tribes together to resist the white advance. American settlements along the Ohio River were raided. In 1790, General Josiah Harmar was sent against the Indians only to have his detachment defeated on the banks of the Maumee within the present city of Fort Wayne. Next year Arthur St. Clair, Revolutionary general and governor of the Northwest Territory, was routed in camp, near the present Ohio-Indiana boundary east of Portland.

Potawatomi and Miami in the next two decades. The Potawatomi agreed in 1834 under compulsion to go, then changed their minds and delayed departure. Governor Wallace ordered General John Tipton to clear them out in 1838 and start them on their westward trek. The business was badly handled, and the Indians endured much suffering



on the journey that came to be called "the trail of death." The Miami were dispossessed in 1846 and taken to Cincinnati, where they were put aboard Ohio River steamers for the West.

The fifteen counties existing in 1816 became the final ninety-two by 1860, with nearly all counties organized as early as 1840. The prairie lands in northern Indiana were slow to be occupied because of their wetness, the lack of tools to cultivate such soil, and the preference of settlers for timber regions.

#### Making a Living

The first task of most settlers was the selection of a site for a home. This choice was determined largely by access to markets, availability of drinking water, drainage, nearness to other settlers, preference for wooded lands with the advantage of occupying a clearing if possible. Desire to reach markets prompted most settlers to locate along or near rivers, until land transportation was improved. Neighbors were generally welcomed, but not too many. A site already cleared by fire, Indians, hunters, or earlier settlers gave one a head start in cultivating a crop.

Pioneer homes were usually log cabins, although newcomers often built half-faced camps (one side open) for temporary shelter. Building a log cabin was a co-operative enterprise involving the labor of neighbors to lift the logs in place. Similarly, fields were cleared by "logrolling" parties in which teams contested in rolling felled trees into heaps for burning. Frontier individualism was rarely absolute; community co-operation was required for survival. In this environment



Abraham Lincoln spent his formative years, from age seven to twentyone, in Spencer County. As the early pioneers prospered, they could afford better houses of brick, stone, or lapped siding. Handsomely proportioned furniture replaced crude benches and tables and beds. This second period of house building coincided with a revival of interest in the classical architecture of ancient times. There are several fine examples in southern and central Indiana of the so-called "Greek revival" style of architecture.

Labor and thrift were exalted partly as a matter of making a virtue of an economic necessity. Hard work was the common lot of men, women, and children, with the role of women the most severe of all. Yet the rewards of hard work were almost certain. Clearing the dense forest and planting and cultivating crops were long and tiring tasks done with only a few simple tools. Men worked hardest while planting and harvesting, but had seasons when they could hunt or take trips. Teen-age boys and girls did about everything that was done by their parents. They made play out of work at corn huskings and at maple sugar time. Mother's work was never done, and "raising" a large family made an endless task of cleaning, mending, sewing, cooking, and caring for the sick or injured. In addition, the mother had a large share in tending the garden, caring for the chickens, and instructing the children. Each year she faced the job of making jams, jellies, preserves, mincemeat, and of drying fruits and vegetables.

Agriculture was the economy of pioneer Indiana, and corn was the basic crop. It could be planted in cleared patches in which stumps were left. It was food for man and beast. Pioneers are corn on the cob, made hominy, mixed it with beans for succotash, parched it, made cornbread, hoe cake, and mush. Some drank their corn as



whisky, but it was more common to turn corn into pork by feeding it to hogs. Swine had no rival among livestock, though there were oxen, plug horses, scrub cattle, sheep, and poultry on most farms. Corn fed to hogs produced meat for the table and provided a crop that could be driven to market and sold down the river.

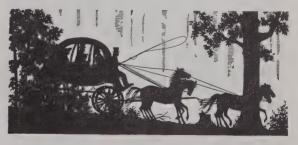
Pioneer farming methods were wasteful and destructive of soil fertility. Lack of crop rotation, seed selection, adequate cultivation, proper tools, and fertilizers characterized early agriculture, but yields were high because of the richness of the soil. By the forties and fifties the good influence of county agricultural societies, farm papers, and individuals interested in better seeds, stock, methods, and tools slowly began to be felt. County and state fairs, with exhibits, premiums, and contests contributed to this improvement.

Common trades and manufactures were gristmills, sawmills, paper mills, shipyards, packing plants, tanneries, blacksmith shops, brick-yards, cabinet works, distilleries, breweries, and wagon making. Whereas the first settlers made nearly everything they used, by the 1850's "store" clothing, food, and tools were in greater use, although the trades and industries producing them were almost always local.

#### Travel and Transportation

In territorial days there was not an improved highway within Indiana. The early settlers followed the trails made by the Indians or animals through the wilderness. Travel on the rivers in flatboats was much easier, although affected by floods, rapids, sand bars, and fallen trees. Flatboats often continued down to the Lower Mississippi with cargoes of pork, whisky, corn, lard, etc. In 1811 the first steamboat appeared on the Ohio. By the early 1820's steamboats began pointing their noses up the Whitewater, Wabash, and White rivers. In 1831 one reached Indianapolis, but got stuck on the return voyage. By 1840 steamboats were plying up and down the Ohio with cargoes and passengers, but until at least the fifties the flatboat remained the chief vehicles of river transportation.

An early road was the Buffalo Trace, a widened buffalo trail running from New Albany to Vincennes. In the late 1820's and early 1830's, two broad highways were laid across the state. The National Road, which Congress had projected from Wheeling to St. Louis, crossed Indiana from Richmond, through Indianapolis to Terre Haute. The state developed the Michigan Road, running from Madison northward through Shelbyville, Indianapolis, Logansport, South Bend to



Michigan City. Stagecoaches carried passengers, mail, and small freight in jolting fashion, through mud or dust, over these crude highways. Logs were sometimes laid in low muddy places, making "corduroy roads." Later on planks were tried, but gravel was subsequently found more satisfactory.

The 1830's introduced the "canal age" to Indiana. Aided by a large federal land grant, a canal was started to connect the Maumee River with the Wabash. It was eventually extended via Terre Haute to Evansville. About twenty years were required to build it. The state alone provided for the Whitewater Canal, running north from Lawrenceburg to Brookville and on up to Cambridge City alongside the Whitewater River. A third canal, never finished, was projected

The governor was the most powerful official in the territory, making nearly all appointments to local offices and to the militia. He also superintended Indian affairs. During the first stage of territorial government (1800-1804) he and the three judges constituted the legislature and adopted laws to govern Indiana Territory. Together the judges served as the highest court of appeal within the territory.

The French seem to have preferred this nonrepresentative level of government, and the vastness of the area and sparseness of population made it desirable. An 1804 referendum, however, revealed a majority of the voting freeholders in favor of advancing to the representative stage, and late in the year the governor proclaimed its adoption. Elections were held, and in July, 1805, the first General Assembly of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes.

When the Ordinance of 1787 was framed, voting and office-holding were extended only to those who met certain property qualifications. The leaven of democracy worked rapidly in the western wilderness, and during Indiana Territory's second stage of government Congress evolved the equivalent of universal suffrage for white males and made the territorial delegate and members of the upper house subject to popular election. An 1802 convention at Vincennes petitioned Congress to allow slavery in the territory, but the petition was not granted. Next year the governor and judges adopted a Virginia law which permitted the substance of slavery by legalizing life contracts between Negroes and whites. The law was repealed in 1810, at which time the census reported about 250 slaves in the territory. Slavery never became an established institution in Indiana, although it had existed among the French before the coming of the Americans.

#### Tippecanoe and the War of 1812

Governor Harrison conducted a series of treaties between 1801 and 1809 by which the Indians ceded their claims to approximately the southern third of the present states of Indiana and Illinois. These cessions brought encroachments by white settlers which threatened the Indians' continued existence in Indiana, and they organized to defend their remaining land. There were no further cessions until after the War of 1812. Resistance was encouraged by the British in Canada and by a new generation of warriors.

The Prophet and Tecumseh, Shawnee brothers, were leaders in organizing opposition to the whites. The Prophet preached rejection of white influences and a return to the old way of life. Tecumseh seems to have aimed at a close military organization of the Indians north and south of the Ohio. He was a man of ability who won the respect of many of his white enemies, while the Prophet was a conspirator of doubtful virtue. In 1810 and again in 1811, Tecumseh met with Harrison at Vincennes and denounced the cessions of land, especially the last one, made at Fort Wayne in 1809.

While Tecumseh was among the Indians south of the Ohio in the fall of 1811, Harrison marched up the Wabash toward the Prophet's town with a force of nearly 1,000 men. Near present-day Terre Haute, Fort Harrison was erected. The army proceeded northward and encountered the Indians along the Tippecanoe River a few miles above the present city of Lafayette. The Indians asked a council



for the following day, but early in the November dawn they attacked. Harrison's troops suffered heavy casualties, with the loss of about 60 men killed and 125 wounded. The Indian losses were also heavy. Neither side won a decisive victory, but the Indians withdrew. The conflict merged into the War of 1812.

The area now forming the state of Indiana suffered more in this war than in any previous conflict. The American advance into Canada quickly backfired, and the British and Indians captured Detroit. The garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) was massacred. Indian raiders penetrated as far south as Kentucky. American garrisons at Fort Harrison and Fort Wayne were besieged but not captured by the Indians. In the fall of 1812 a band of Indians swept down on the settlement at Pigeon Roost in Scott County and massacred twenty inhabitants, mostly women and children. On December 17, 1812, Colonel Campbell attacked the Miami villages on the Mississinewa River (north of modern Marion) and destroyed them, because most

of the Miami had sided with the British. Individual settlers were killed and horses stolen for years afterward.

The treaty ending the war had important consequences for the Old Northwest, although there was no change in the boundary between Canada and the United States. Tecumseh had died fighting with the British. The Indians were defeated and ready for peace again; and there were no more Indian wars in Indiana. British influence in the Northwest ceased to be a menace. American occupation of the whole region was hastened. Indiana and Illinois were ripe for state-hood.

#### Early Settlers and Settlements

Nearly all the immigrants to territorial Indiana were native-born Americans. About half came from the South (North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky) and almost as many from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Very few came from New England and Europe. Practically everyone settled in southern Indiana close to the Ohio River, with tongues of settlement running northward up the Whitewater and Wabash valleys. Many early settlers were squatters. The population was preponderantly rural, yet such towns as Clarksville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Madison, Vevay, Charlestown, Brookville, Lawrenceburg, Corydon, Brownstown, Salem, Harmony, Princeton, and Richmond had been established by the end of 1816. Fort Wayne was a military post in the northeast, and Vincennes was the capital until 1813, when after much agitation the capital was moved to Corydon, nearer the center of population.

A Swiss colony settled at Vevay, where vineyards were planted. Simple German peasants who had a common religious faith and led a communal life came from Pennsylvania to the Wabash in 1815 and settled Harmony. Under the leadership of George Rapp they labored hard and prospered for a decade.

By 1810, despite the detachment of Michigan and Illinois as separate territories, the population of Indiana Territory had jumped to 25,000. Five years later, despite the war, it stood close to 64,000, more than enough for statehood. At the end of the territorial period there were fifteen counties in Indiana; eight on the Ohio (Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Harrison, Perry, Warrick, Posey); two up the Whitewater (Franklin and Wayne); two more up the Wabash (Gibson and Knox); and three on the East Fork of White River (Orange, Washington, and Jackson). Rivers were important highways



of transportation and travel, and most exports floated down the Ohio and Lower Mississippi to New Orleans on flatboats.

The early Hoosiers were sturdy pioneers. In southern Indiana they cleared the forests, fought the Indians and diseases, founded schools, churches, and towns, and otherwise established a civilization while central and especially northern Indiana were yet almost entirely under the sway of the aborigines. They wrested a living from the soil and plied their trades. Several of the larger fortunes of pioneer Indiana were derived from trade with the Indians. Unfortunately, the liquor traffic and land speculation frequently merged with this trade, and the corruption and cheating of the Indians which followed left a stain on this chapter of our early history.

#### Indiana Enters the Union, 1816

Prior to 1816 only five states had been admitted to the Union (Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Louisiana). Indiana became the nineteenth state in the country, and was followed during the next five years by Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri. In 1811 the Indiana Assembly had petitioned Congress for statehood, but the response was not favorable. Jonathan Jennings, territorial delegate since 1809, was the leader in the statehood movement and Harrison's successor as the central political figure in the territory. A second memorial for statehood resulted in congressional adoption of an enabling act in April, 1816, which called for a constitutional convention at Corydon in June.

The enabling act included five proposed "donations" of land to the new state. Section 16 of each township was reserved for the encouragement of schools, a whole township was offered for support of a state university, four sections of land were granted as a site for a state capitol, salines (salt springs) were offered for the state to use, and three per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the state were to be returned for internal improvements. There was a further promise that the Federal Government would set aside two per cent of the proceeds from public land sales to build roads to and through Indiana.

The revenue from the sections 16 was and is still used to support common schools. Indiana University was located on the township secured for an institution of higher education. The salt springs were never productive and later were sold. The Three Per Cent Fund was used to open and clear a network of roads over the state. The Two Per Cent Fund enabled Congress to build the National Road across Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. All these "donations" had the indirect effect of attracting settlers and encouraging the state government to push public works and education.

The Corydon convention framed an excellent constitution that drew heavily upon the practice and experience of neighboring states and the federal Constitution. It was unusually democratic for its day and in some respects better than the present constitution, which succeeded it in 1851. Slavery was prohibited, and the article calling upon the state to establish a system of schools was much in advance of the times, as well as beyond the immediate financial ability of the state to make effective. Believing in the right of the people to alter their fundamental law, the framers required a referendum on calling a new convention every twelfth year. The usual executive, legislative, and judicial departments were established.



In August, 1816, the first state election was held. Jonathan Jennings was chosen governor and William Hendricks the sole congressman. Soon the first state Assembly convened at Corydon and elected James Noble and Waller Taylor as members of the United States Senate. On December 11, Congress formally admitted Indiana into the Union.

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#### III. PIONEER STATE, 1816-1865

#### Population Growth

Indiana entered the Union with a population of at least 75,000. According to the federal census there were 147,178 Hoosiers in 1820, 685,866 in 1840, and 1,350,428 in 1860. Between 1820 and 1860 the number of people in Indiana multiplied almost ten times, and by the latter date only five states had more inhabitants than Indiana, whereas in 1820 Indiana had ranked eighteenth among the twenty-three states.

No other period has revealed such rapid growth in population; but the development in Indiana was merely a part of the larger flow of population into the Mississippi Valley which brought fifteen states into the Union between 1792 and 1860. An unusually high birthrate and heavy immigration were the principal factors accounting for the increased numbers. Indiana was settled more largely by southern stock than any other state of the Old Northwest. In the forties and fifties there was a marked increase in immigration from Germany and the British Isles, especially Ireland, as well as from the Middle Atlantic states. These elements settled largely in the northern half of Indiana and established trade with the East; some located on the less productive land in the southern part of the state. By 1850 Indiana had nearly 55,000 foreign born, over half of whom were natives of Germany and the others principally from Ireland. The Irish contributed substantially to the labor force for building canals, railroads, and factories. They strengthened the Catholic Church and the Democratic party. Apparently they also increased the number of paupers and victims of intemperance. The Germans were much slower to merge with the "natives," clinging longer to their language, amusements, and traditions. More thrifty than the Irish, they developed land, trades, and some factories. Although not especially interested in politics, they usually were Democrats up until the 1850's when many of them swung over to the new Republican party. The history of the brewing industry in Indiana is almost exclusively a chapter in the history of the German population. Until their coming corn whisky had no serious rival. A very large element of the early population of central Indiana was native to southern Indiana, and likewise many of the early settlers of the northern part were born in central and southern Indiana. The current of settlement ran northward as well as westward.

The largest town in 1840 was New Albany, with a few more than 4,000 people. In 1850, Madison, New Albany, and Indianapolis vied for first place with about 9,000 each. Ten years later the capital city of Indianapolis led with a total close to 19,000.

#### Removal of the Capital

With the determination of Indiana's boundaries upon admission to the Union, it was soon recognized that the capital town of Corydon was too far south for easy travel from the northern part of the state. Yet the central part of the state was still occupied by Indians. A treaty with them in 1818 secured title to this area (called the "New Purchase") and the Delaware agreed to move west within three years. Early in 1820 the state legislature accordingly named a commission to select a new site for the capital. The group journeyed toward the center of the state and finally selected a site at the juncture of Fall Creek with White River in the midst of a woods. The Federal Government had agreed to give the state four square miles of land so that lots could be sold and the revenue used to build a new capitol.

The recommendation of the commission was accepted by the legislature in January 1821, and the name of Indianapolis was given to the proposed village. Surveyors laid out the town while settlers were moving in. Lots were auctioned off in the fall of that year. The legislature organized a county around Indianapolis and authorized the building of a court house which would serve temporarily as a state capitol. To this court house Samuel Merrill, the state treasurer,



moved the records and money belonging to the state in the fall of 1824. The legislature convened in the new location in January 1825. The first state capitol was completed in 1835.

After the migration from along White River of the Delaware in 1821, the northward push of settlers forced the removal of the

Little Turtle was active in both Indian victories. General Charles Scott, of Kentucky, was more successful in his attack on the Wea and Kickapoo villages surrounding old Fort Ouiatenon. He burned the towns and destroyed the fort in June, 1791. Immediately following this stroke, General James Wilkinson led an expedition against the Miami village on the Eel River, near the modern city of Logansport. He destroyed the town, and the Indians were killed or scattered.

Angered at St. Clair's failure, President Washington appointed Anthony Wayne to fight not only the Indians, but, if necessary, their British allies. While Wayne collected and drilled his troops, the Indians were urged to make peace, and Little Turtle argued in vain against further resistance. Wayne advanced northward and in the summer of 1794 broke the Indian power at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee. The British dared not give military aid to their red allies and prepared to surrender the posts they held illegally. Wayne



built a fort (Fort Wayne) at the site of the old French post on the headwaters of the Maumee, and in 1795 he made peace with the Indians at Greenville. Ohio.

The Treaty of Greenville cleared the greater part of Ohio and a slice of southeastern Indiana of the Indian title. For about fifteen years relations between the Indians and whites were generally peaceful. This ebbing of Indian warfare encouraged a larger flow of population into the Ohio Valley, some of the immigrants penetrating southern Indiana.

#### Land Problem and Policy

Virginia's claim to the Northwest was strengthened by her financial support of Clark's expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes in 1778-1779, and she promised Clark and his troops 150,000 acres of land northwest of the Ohio as a bonus. Land around modern Clarksville was taken up, starting in 1784, and became not only the first authorized American settlement in Indiana, but the first in the Northwest Territory. It was protected by the erection of Fort Finney in 1786 at the site of Jeffersonville.

During the 1780's Virginia and the other states wisely surrendered their claims to western lands to Congress. This body evolved a process of four steps by which the land of the Indians was to become the land of the American settlers. Sale of land by the Indians to the Federal Government was the first requirement—a recognition of tribal title to the land and a prohibition of private purchases in which Indians might be cheated. Next came survey of the land by the government, with sale of tracts at land offices as the third step. Settlement by the purchasers, or by those who rented or bought from the purchasers, was the final step. Actually, a different practice was often followed: "squatters" simply moved in and settled in the wilderness, without buying or obtaining title to the property. Such illegal occupation strained Indian relations, yet often had to be recognized by special enactment of Congress because it was protected by local custom.

The Land Ordinance of 1785, providing for the survey of a small area in eastern Ohio, established the method of survey used subsequently in nearly all of the public domain, including Indiana. Land was marked off in congressional townships, six miles square, with each township comprising 36 mile-square sections of 640 acres. Each sixteenth section was reserved to the future inhabitants of the township for the support of common schools. No purchase could be made of less than 640 acres, nor for less than \$1 per acre in cash. Congress was in debt and short of means of obtaining revenue, hence was seeking to make the public domain a source of revenue to pay off the federal debt. But these minimum terms involved more money than most prospective settlers could pay, and more land than they could use.

Congress was able to sell some large tracts to companies organized by speculators. In 1787 the Ohio Land Company bought a large area in southeastern Ohio, paying principally with claims against Congress, and founded Marietta the next year. A few other companies and wealthy individuals bought large tracts and sold smaller units to settlers. In 1796 the minimum price was increased to \$2 per acre. Four years later William Henry Harrison helped secure a revision which made some concessions to western settlers. Although the price

remained the same, the minimum acreage was reduced to 320, and payments could be made over a four-year period. An 1804 law reduced the minimum unit to 160 acres, and that same year the first Indiana land office was opened at Vincennes. As the population of the United States moved westward, the land policy of the government grew more lenient and flexible. In 1820 the price was reduced to \$1.25 an acre in cash and the settler could buy as little as 80 acres. Under this fast act most of the land in Indiana was purchased.

#### Government of the Northwest Territory

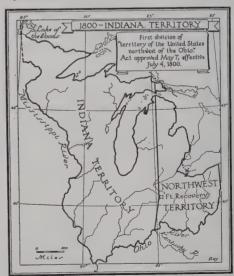
Following Clark's capture of Vincennes, the inhabitants came under the jurisdiction of Virginia, but there was almost no government until after the region passed into the hands of the Federal Government. Major John F. Hamtramck was sent to command at Vincennes in 1787. The surrender of state land claims and the influx of settlers into the upper Ohio Valley forced Congress to organize a civil government for the Northwest Territory. It adopted the Northwest Ordinance in 1787. This law made the territory northwest of the Ohio River a unit for civil government and described the process by which states could be formed out of it and admitted to the Union. Eventually Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota were carved from this territory.

At first the territory was ruled by a governor, three judges, and a secretary, selected by Congress without consulting the inhabitants. This nonrepresentative system was a temporary expedient until the population reached 5,000 freemen. Then a bicameral assembly was to be added. The lower house was elected; the upper house was appointed by the President from persons nominated by the lower house. The assembly elected a delegate to Congress. Property qualifications were required of both voters and officeholders. The Ordinance guaranteed freedom of speech, press and religion, prohibited slavery, encouraged schools, and asked that the Indians be treated fairly. When a population of 60,000 was reached, a territory was entitled to adopt a constitution and apply to join the Union as a state. The Ordinance set the pattern for the future expansion of the entire United States.

In July, 1790, the three judges and Acting Governor Winthrop Sargent of the Northwest Territory arrived at Vincennes to hold court and set up a local government. Knox County was created, embracing most of the present State of Indiana, and local officials were appointed.

#### Indiana Territory, 1800-1816

In 1798 Governor Arthur St. Clair proclaimed the Northwest Territory to be of the second or representative level. Two years later the Ohio region was nearly ready for statehood, and the remainder of the Northwest Territory was separated as Indiana Territory and reverted to the first stage of government. Vincennes was made the capital. The whole of Indiana Territory contained only 5,650 people, a majority of whom were French.

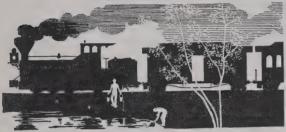


William Henry Harrison, first governor of the territory, did not arrive in Vincennes until early in 1801. He had been secretary of the Northwest Territory and then its first delegate to Congress. Harrison was governor of Indiana Territory until late in 1812 when he resigned to carry on 'military duties in the War of 1812. Subsequently his political career led to the Presidency, but he died after only one month in office.



from Peru through Marion, Anderson, and Indianapolis, following the White River to a junction with the canal to Evansville. Because the canals required heavy investments and constant care in the face of floods, Indiana went heavily in debt. The competition of the railroads hastened the downfall of the canal system. The state defaulted on its interest payments, and the Wabash and Erie Canal bondholders were given stock in exchange for the bonds, half of it guaranteed by the state and half dependent upon canal tolls. The canal was then turned over to the stockholders to operate, maintain, and lengthen. The Whitewater Canal was also sold to a private company.

Indiana's first railroad was a short line at Shelbyville in 1834, the car pulled by a horse. A steam railroad was started northward from Madison in 1838. The rails reached Columbus in 1844 and Indianapolis in 1847, when a great celebration was held. By 1850



there were about 220 miles of railroad in Indiana and in 1860 the total had jumped to 2,200 miles.

Improvements in transportation stimulated settlement in the northern half of the state, encouraged land booms there, and increased Indiana's connections with the East, although most of Indiana's exports still went down the Ohio. The eastern connection was important in strengthening Union sentiment before and during the Civil War. The first telegraph office in Indiana opened in Vincennes late in 1847.

#### Education and Religion

Although the constitution of 1816 called for establishment of "a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation, from township schools to a state university," "as soon as circumstances will permit," no "system" had been established before 1851, when a new constitution was adopted. Public schools were on a local-option basis and generally charged tuition. Churches and individuals maintained many good private schools, but they were generally not free. The Quakers probably had the best elementary schools, while many ministers, especially Presbyterians, taught schools.

Obstacles to the development of free public schools were the tax burden, a sparse population and transportation difficulties, a lingering feeling of class and sectarian differences, and a preference by some families for schools under church or private control. Finally, the state plunged itself into so much debt for canals that it could not support free schools. Colleges and universities were numerous enough, but barely survived financially and had meager enrollment. Vincennes University was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1806. Indiana University opened at Bloomington about 1825. It is the oldest state university west of the Appalachians in point of continuous service. Other colleges were founded and supported by the churches.

A cross-current in the stream of Indiana's cultural development was created by the sale in 1825 of the settlement of Harmony, on the lower Wabash, by the German pictists who had made a communal colony under Father Rapp. The new owner was Robert Owen, a Scottish industrialist with radical views on communitarian living, the rights of labor, and public education. His social experiment in Indiana attracted intellectuals and idealists as well as the erratic and lazy. The venture collapsed after two years of wrangling, and those who remained owned their property privately and turned their attention to advanced educational practices like kindergarten, adult classes, manual training, public libraries, and local publishing. Not the least of the beneficial effects on the state of New Harmony was the settlement in Indiana of Owen's four talented sons.

The constitution of 1851 was less favorable to "a general system of education," but a more favorable public opinion, combined with greater financial strength, led to the achievement of a free public school system during the latter half of the nineteenth century, especially after the state Supreme Court reversed an obstructing opinion in 1885.

Most of the early Hoosiers were Protestants, with the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists among the earliest and most numerous. After 1840 the Christians (Disciples of Christ) increased to complete the "big four" of Protestantism. The Quakers, United Brethren, Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Unitarians were important Protestant minorities. The oldest church in Indiana is Catholic, established by the French in Vincennes. Newcomers brought additional Catholics, and their number was greatly increased with the advent of Irish and Germans.

Many early churches organized and first met in homes, schools, and barns or groves. The itinerant system of Methodism was well suited to frontier conditions and helps explain its rapid advance.



The circuit-riding preacher was also used by other denominations. Many ministers showed zeal that spurred them on amid great hardships and sacrifice to bring the Gospel to isolated settlements. That not everyone responded to the program of the churches is indicated by the stress on "revivals," which were commonly supercharged with emotional appeals to better conduct. The churches were the main antagonist of frontier drinking, brawling, and gambling.

#### Political Parties and Issues

When Indiana Territory was organized, the Federalist party of Washington and Hamilton was about to be overthrown by the Jeffersonian Republicans. In Indiana Territory a rivalry developed between followers of Harrison and Jennings, but both factions were Jeffersonian Republicans. There was also an east-west rivalry between the Whitewater Valley and Lower Wabash settlers which was partly identified with this personal rivalry. Issues were not sharply defined, but a general demand existed for increased political democracy, support of the War of 1812, a stern Indian policy, land legislation more generous to settlers, and federal support of internal improvements.

With the national election of 1824, the Jeffersonian Republicans split into National Republicans led by J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay, and Democratic Republicans led by Andrew Jackson and others. The former encouraged federal support of internal improvements, the United States Bank, a protective tariff, a strong representative government, and liberal interpretation of the federal Constitution. The Jacksonians included men of divergent views and were less certain what they favored, but they represented a western surge toward broader democracy and elevation of the "common man" which was irresistible. Issues were often overshadowed by personalities. Indiana usually voted for Jackson or his candidates in national elections from 1824 to 1840, while keeping the National Republicans and their successors, the Whigs, in control of the state.

Under Whig leadership an unusually successful system of state banking was established and an equally unsuccessful system of internal improvements inaugurated. The depression of the late 1830's brought financial chaos and fiscal insolvency and contributed much to Whig defeat in 1843. The Democrats then dominated state politics until the Civil War. They lowered the state debt, preached economy, established common schools, urged states' rights and the rights of individuals, and provided institutions for the insane, the blind, and the deaf and dumb. Until about 1850 they generally ignored or evaded the emerging slavery issue, viewed temperance as a moral rather than political issue, and successfully sought the support of the Germans and Irish. After considerable agitation, a new constitution was drafted in 1850-51 under Democratic influence. It reflected Jacksonian concepts and made elections more frequent, more offices elective, substituted biennial for annual sessions of the Assembly, specified state-debt limitations, and brought Negro exclusion.

Though slavery had never been an institution in Indiana, neither had free Negroes been welcomed. Indiana had about 10,000 people of color when their coming was prohibited by the new constitution. The more militant antislavery movement was echoed by some Free Soil

newspapers in the state, and the churches increasingly condemned slavery on moral grounds. The agitation of antislavery third parties such as Liberty and Free Soil tickets was felt, and many Whigs objected to the Mexican War as a conspiracy to extend slavery.

Then came the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, allowing settlers in either territory to determine whether they would have slaves. This was the spark that caused a political revolution. The Republican party was immediately born, opposed to slavery extension and demanding free homesteads for settlers. Indiana was sending many emigrants to the public domain who wanted not only free land, but land free of slavery. The new party encouraged temperance, and under its influence the state tried prohibition briefly. The Democrats were hard to dislodge, and not until 1860 did the Republicans carry Indiana and elect both a governor and a majority of both houses of the Assembly.

Threats of secession alarmed Hoosiers, and although a vast majority preferred some compromise short of war, they were equally firm in believing that preservation of the Union was an economic and political necessity. Indecision was ended when the Confederates fired on the expedition sent to resupply Fort Sumter in April, 1861. For the moment there was a unity of purpose and feeling greatly in excess of anything the state had ever known.

#### The Civil War and Its Aftermath

The call to arms by President Lincoln produced more Hoosier volunteers than requested or needed, and a special session of the Gen-



eral Assembly provided for recruiting and weapons. Governor Morton, determined to support the Union vigorously, moved in advance of public opinion and the tide of events. Initial unity and enthusiasm waned as the prolonged conflict brought accounts of suffering and heavy casualties, and recruiting became difficult. Bounties were offered, then drafting enforced. Altogether Indiana supplied nearly 200,000 men to the army and navy from a population of 1,350,500, or almost 15 per cent of its population. Over 24,400 Hoosiers lost their lives, or 12 per cent of the men engaged.

Indiana was not the scene of any decisive battles, but there were occasional raids on this side of the Ohio. The most alarming was made by General John Morgan in the summer of 1863. (See picture on page 33.) Jeffersonville served as an important military depot for Union forces being sent into the South.

On the home front there was abundant political strife resulting from a blending of politics and patriotism in varying degree. There was opposition to the war, including some interference with drafting by organized secret societies. Democrats charged Governor Morton with highhanded and arbitrary conduct of the war, and Morton's associates accused the Democrats of treasonable and obstructionist tactics. When the General Assembly gained a Democratic majority in 1862 and failed to give Morton the appropriations he wanted, he borrowed money from J. F. D. Lanier, New York financier, formerly of Madison, to carry on the state's war activities. Eventually the state sustained his independent action and repaid the loan.

The Civil War induced or speeded many significant changes. The common school system, which had been established during the fifties, suffered many setbacks and so retarded the development of schools at the secondary and college levels. Technological changes and increased



use of machinery were making rapid inroads on established practices of manufacturing. Even agriculture was responding to the greater use

of such labor-saving machinery as the reaper, the improved plow, and the threshing machine. Railroads were so extended that in the remaining years of the century our basic railway system was completed. Changes in transportation and manufacturing were powerful factors in furthering urbanization. The population of Northern Indiana grew rapidly. Although Indiana remained predominantly rural and agrarian after the war, as mechanization, industrialization, and urbanization waxed, pioneer ways and influences waned. A new society was taking shape.

The state had begun to provide asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane in 1843. The war produced its maimed, orphans, and widows, thereby enlarging the social responsibility and concern of the state government. Negro exclusion was ended, suffrage was extended, and the schools were opened to Negroes. Questions of tax assessments, regulation of industry and the railroads, labor-management relations, marketing, and the like thrust themselves into politics, despite the reluctance of politicians to deal forthrightly with them.

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#### IV. MODERN DEVELOPMENT, 1865-1953

#### Population Changes

Although the volume of population increase has been larger since the Civil War than preceding it, the percentage of growth has been less. The 1860 total of 1,350,000 inhabitants was nearly doubled by 1900, when the population reached 2,516,000. Between the turn of the century and 1940, the total climbed to 3,428,000, an increase of over 900,000, but less than 40 per cent, for this forty-year period. Indiana ranked twelfth in population among the states in 1950, with 3,934,000 people.

In 1860 more than 90 per cent of the people lived in rural areas, with only a few cities having a population in excess of 10,000. Indianapolis, the largest, had less than 19,000. A large majority of the population lived in the southern half of the state. Urbanization and a northward sweep have again characterized population trends since the Civil War. By 1900 about one-third of the population was urban, and by 1950 more than half, or about 60 per cent. At this latter date, most of the larger cities and the majority of the people were in the northern half of the state. The 1950 census showed Indianapolis with a population of 427,173; Gary, 133,911; Fort Wayne, 133,607; Evansville, 128,636; and South Bend, 115,911.

Immigration has played its part in increasing the population, as it did before the Civil War. Germans and Irish continued to come, but since about 1880 there has also been a marked increase in the arrival of Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Poles, and other southern and southeastern Europeans. A Belgian colony has grown up in Mishawaka. Generally these people settled in the emerging industrial areas of the northern third of the state, and the greatest immigration occurred between 1880 and World War I. At the same time and during that war, there was an increase in the movement of Negroes to Indiana.

Foreign immigration slackened in the 1920's and virtually ceased during the depression of the 1930's. World War II caused a considerable movement of population. The northward trek of Southerners, both black and white, was accelerated by the demands of defense industries, and the war gave further impetus to urbanization within the state.

#### Agriculture Mechanized

Probably during no decade in our history did Hoosier farmers make so much economic advance as in the "glorious 1850's." Revolu-

tionary changes in industry since the Civil War have been accompanied by sweeping and significant changes in the methods of agriculture, yet the crops and stock remain very much the same. Corn and hogs have been the principal source of farm income since the advent of American settlers. As Logan Esarey put it in *The Indiana Home:* "We may sing the praise of all the heroes of Indiana from La Salle or George Rogers Clark to the present, but the prosperity of our state through the century has depended on Mr. Hog. In fat years and lean years... he has come up with his part, even though he does grunt about it considerably."

County agricultural societies and farm papers heralded the changes in farming methods even before the Civil War. They encouraged and promoted county fairs, selection of better seed, breeding of improved stock, rotation of crops, more use of both natural and commercial fertilizers, protection against erosion, better roads to reach markets, free elementary education, participation of farm organizations in politics,



etc. The first state fair was held at Indianapolis in 1852. The opening of Purdue University in 1874 provided a place where agricultural improvements might be tested. In recent decades farmers have become much more willing to accept new methods recommended by Purdue.

Steadily improved farm implements have decreased some of the exhausting hand labor and made farming more of a mechanized business. Better plows, reapers, and combines, cornpickers, tractors, milking machines, electric power, and improved stock and seed have all contributed to increase agricultural production. Rural housing has improved slowly as modern city conveniences were made available to farmers. In recent years tomatoes have become a crop of great importance, and egg and poultry production is now significantly large, especially in northern Indiana. Receipts from soy beans show them rivaling corn as a money crop.

Although secondary to industry as a source of livelihood, farming is still of great economic and social significance. Indiana's urban population is distributed among many relatively small cities, and many of those inhabitants are close enough by birth or proximity to farms to cherish rural and agrarian traditions. The agricultural atmosphere has by no means disappeared.

#### Manufacturing and Mining

The evolution of manufacturing has been the principal factor changing the economic scene since the Civil War. This growth, in Indiana as in the United States generally, has been characterized by the emergence of the giant corporation, with mass production made possible by division of labor into small tasks which are easily learned and rapidly done. The increased production of goods at lower cost has made possible wider distribution and a consequent rise in our general standard of living.

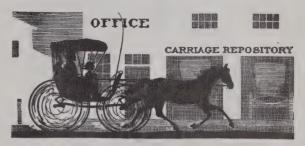
In 1860 the aggregate value of manufactured products was close to \$43,000,000, with approximately 21,300 wage earners employed. The ten leading industries in the order of their rank were: flour milling, lumber, meats, liquor, machinery, textiles, carriages and wagons, boots and shoes, leather, and furniture. The total value of milling products exceeded the combined value of the eight next largest industries. Manufacturing was concentrated principally in counties bordering on the Ohio River or along the National Road.

By 1900 the value of manufactured goods had jumped to \$378,-120,000, while the number of laborers had climbed to almost 156,000. Output per worker had increased from the growing use of machinery and greater division of labor. The ten leading industries at the end of the century ranked as follows: meats, flour milling, lumber, liquor, iron and steel, railroad cars, foundry and machine shop products, carriages and wagons, glass, and printing and paper. Manufacturing was scattered widely over the state, and southern Indiana had lost its primacy.

By 1947 the value of manufactured products had risen to almost \$3,000,000,000, with 548,000 wage earners employed. In addition to machinery, automatic power was increasing production without so many hands, but new industries were developing constantly and offering new opportunities for labor. The leading industries of Indiana at this time reflect the impact of the industrialization which has taken

place in this century. Among the largest industries are iron and steel, automobiles and automobile parts, electrical machinery, railway car repairs, meats, furniture, liquor, and coke. Meanwhile, the shift of industry continued from southern to central and northern Indiana. The phenomenal rise of Gary, founded in 1906, has helped to make the Calumet region the leading industrial section of the state. However, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Allen, Vigo, Marion, Wayne and Vanderburgh counties contribute important parts of the aggregate.

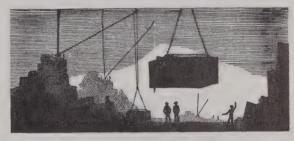
Growth of the Studebaker Corporation serves as a vivid example. In 1852 the Studebaker blacksmith shop at South Bend began making wagons. It was then only one of hundreds of blacksmith shops, and in 1860 was valued at \$10,000. By 1900, 2,500 employees were en-



gaged in making wagons and carriages that brought sales of nearly \$4,000,000. In 1940 there were nearly 8,000 employees, with total sales of over \$84,000,000, chiefly of automobiles and trucks. The corporation's figures for 1945, the last year of World War II, revealed a peak employment of 23,600 and sales amounting to nearly \$213,000,000.

Access to lake and railroad transportation, a centralized geographical location, and relative safety from air bombing made Indiana a booming center of industrial output during World War II, which in turn gave extra stimulus to industrialization. Indiana ranks ninth in industrial production among the states.

Though never a leading mining state, Indiana has produced considerable coal, stone, gas, and oil. Coal mining is scattered in the southwestern part of the state, and the soft coal is consumed largely



within the state. Building stone, quarried principally in Monroe, Lawrence, Owen and Spencer counties, is used all over the United States, especially for public buildings. The natural-gas boom came to Indiana in the 1880's, causing a number of towns to spring up over night and stimulating such industries as glassmaking in Muncie, but most wells were of limited duration. With gas came a limited production of oil. Recent years have seen a renewed activity in drilling for oil.

The status of labor has changed with this development of industry and mining. A few trade or craft unions existed in 1865. The decade of the 1870's awakened class consciousness. The Knights of Labor, a national society, took root in Indiana in the late seventies, but declined a decade later as the American Federation of Labor grew. Probably the first state federation of labor was formed in Indiana in 1885 at a meeting of trade union delegates. In 1893 the right of workers to join unions was recognized and protected by law, and four years later a state labor commission was created to investigate labor disputes. Most industrial workers were ineligible for membership in the craft unions of the state federation, however, but they were rapidly organized by the industrial unions that have flourished since the thirties. One of the first advocates of industrial unionism was Eugene V. Debs, a Hoosier. The unions have proved helpful in securing improved working conditions, safety inspections, fewer working hours, and higher wages. Despite some lagging, labor has shared in the advancing standard of living.

#### Transportation Development

Improvement in transportation has accompanied the development of industry and mining and even encouraged it. Railroad lines that

totaled about 2,200 miles in 1860 have spread out like a spider web until there are 6,600 miles of rails in the state today. Her location between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River gives Indiana the benefit of the main continental routes from East to West. Roads have replaced the rivers and canals as highways, and trucks and busses have taken the place of flatboats and steamships. Today Indiana has over 76,000 miles of roads of all kinds. Yet the Ohio River was a determining factor in the ability of Evansville to manufacture and deliver small fighting craft during the recent war. Interurbans enjoyed great popularity during the first four decades of this century, before bowing out to competition from trucks, busses, and passenger cars.

One of the first automobiles, or "horseless carriages," in the United States was invented and tried out in Indiana. It was built by Elwood Haynes at Kokomo in 1894. The same year Charles Black made an automobile in Indianapolis. For a time it appeared as if Indiana would take the lead in manufacturing motor cars, but now the state is more engrossed in making parts for them. The social effects



of the automobile era have been tremendous. With almost every family owning its own method of transportation, provincial thinking has been broadened by enlarged horizons, the accidental-death rate has soared and crime has become motorized, rural isolation has decreased, suburban city living has increased, the pace of living has been intensified.

Along with transportation, the improvement in the telegraph and the invention of the telephone, the radio and television have enlarged the world in which each individual lives. The ease of instantaneous communication and the shrinkage of distance inevitably must make all Hoosiers members of the world community.

#### Modern Education and Churches

Though the Civil War disrupted and retarded the common school advance, the battle for favorable public opinion had largely been won. Since then common school sessions have been lengthened, elementary education has been made compulsory, teachers have become better trained and better taught, new subjects have been added to the curriculum and old ones revamped, school "activities" have greatly increased,



more suitable buildings have been erected, and the amount of administrative control and supervision has at least equaled the minimum necessary. With consolidated schools in most rural areas, the schools have become more standardized and departmentalized.

After the Civil War the free public high school gradually replaced academies and private schools and won a dominant position in the field of secondary education. Its greatest growth has been in the present century, with the common schools serving as "feeders."

The state university and most of the colleges founded by church denominations were established before the Civil War. Indiana State Teachers College was started at Terre Haute in 1870 to prepare elementary teachers, and Ball State Teachers College was opened at Muncie for the same purpose in 1917. Purdue University was organized in 1874 as a result of a federal land grant act to promote education in agriculture and industry. A few more church colleges were founded. During the last several decades, the colleges and universities have generally added teacher training to their other educational programs. College enrollment, fed by high-school graduates, increased notably after the turn of the century, and after each of the World Wars. In the expanding educational program research has been given greater

recognition. Adult education has received attention in extension courses, library expansion, and club work.

In literary production, Indiana has achieved distinction and a reputation. From Edward Eggleston through James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Major, and Lew Wallace to Gene Stratton Porter, Meredith Nicholson, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, and Theodore Dreiser,



Indiana authors have held their own with those of any other state. In history, John B. Dillon, Jacob P. Dunn, Charles A. Beard, Albert J. Beveridge, John Clark Ridpath, Logan Esarey, Claude Bowers, R. C. Buley, and others have made important contributions.

The religious composition of the population has not changed materially since the 1850's. The Protestant denominations in the lead are Methodist, Christian, Baptist, and Lutheran. Sunday Schools have become established institutions. Roman Catholics are more numerous than any one Protestant denomination, and account for about 23 per cent of the total church membership in Indiana. Greek Catholics and Hebrew Congregations have appeared as the result of recent European intimigration. The Evangelical United Brethren, Dunkers, Mennonites, and Friends survive as minorities. The ratio of church membership to total population stood at 42 per cent in 1936.

#### **Expanding State Government**

After the Civil War the Democratic party in Indiana made a quick recovery, despite its taint of treason nationally, and captured the governorship in 1872, 1876, 1884, 1892, 1908, and 1912.

This switching from one major party to the other is typical of the Indiana political scene. Both parties commonly chart "safe and sane" policies which are more conservative than those of the national government in Washington. The merit system for administrative personnel, including permanent tenure, has not made much advance, and the "spoils system" of awarding jobs to faithful party supporters has its persistent advocates.

Although the state was forbidden to go in debt, a "temporary" debt was carried from year to year, along with the rising costs for expanded powers of government. A general revision of the state's tax laws was overdue when enacted in 1891. The rate was not increased, but all property was ordered to be assessed at its cash value. A board of state tax commissioners was created, county boards of review were organized to correct errors and injustices, and the office of county assessor was established. As a result of this law, the valuation of corporation property was more than doubled and the county assessors uncovered much hidden wealth. State revenue was now sufficient for operating expenses, and the debt was wiped out in 1915.

From 1916 to 1932 Indiana was in the hands of Republican governors. During this period the state's road building program was started by creation of a highway commission. To finance the work a tax was laid on gasoline in 1923. Growing concern for the dwindling natural resources of the state prompted a combination of the state geologist, entomologist, oil inspector, fish and game commission, state parks committee, and the board of forestry into a new department of conservation in 1919. Since then Indiana has achieved a leading position in its conservation work and in the development of state parks as recreation areas. In common with a number of other states, Indiana suffered disgracefully from the Ku Klux Klan in the middle 1920's, but this secret nativistic movement was smashed by courageous newspapers that aroused public opinion against its intolerance and political pressure.

A Democratic administration was inaugurated in 1933, in the midst of general economic depression. Immediate legislation reorganized all state departments, centralizing power in the hands of the governor. This act was repealed in 1941, and a new means of administering the departments provided. The state Supreme Court invalidated the revision, with the result that most departments and commissions reverted to their pre-1933 status. Following the pattern of the national government, responsibilities of state government were enlarged by the creation of a department of public welfare in 1936. The tax base was broadened by enactment of a state income tax law in 1933. In 1945 a Republican governor took office. Public health laws of the state were greatly strengthened, and money appropriated for broader supervision, research, service, and dissemination of infor-

mation. The state's share of the public school burden was heavily increased by a new salary schedule enacted for teachers. Repairs and new construction, postponed during the war years, were gradually



Governor Craig

undertaken by state departments and institutions. In a personal triumph former Governor Henry F. Schricker, a Democrat, was re-elected in 1948, the first governor ever to be elected twice under the second constitution.

In 1952 the Republican victory nationally was matched by a clean sweep of all state offices in Indiana. George N. Craig, the second youngest man to serve, was elected governor, and the party won a lopsided majority in both houses of the General Assembly. Governor Craig began his term with vigorous efforts to centralize responsibility in state government administration through a "cabinet" of department heads. The legislature enacted only a few of his recommendations.

#### In National Politics and World Affairs

Because of the relatively equal strength of the two major political parties in Indiana, the state's electoral vote has frequently been sought by the nomination of vice-presidents from Indiana or the promise of cabinet secretaryships to Indianans. "As Indiana goes, so goes the nation" was a safe forecast till recently, for since 1850 the state has cast its electoral vote for the winning presidential candidate every time except in 1876 (where the outcome was doubted), 1916, 1940 (cast for Wendell Willkie, a native son), 1944 and 1948. Colfax, Hendricks, Fairbanks, and Marshall have been vice-presidents from this state, and Benjamin Harrison was living in Indiana when elected President. Many Hoosiers have served in other high federal posts.

As the party which had "saved the Union," the Republicans remained in power nationally until 1885, but state issues and personalities were not always dominated by national considerations. Meanwhile, the rapid growth of the trans-Mississippi West, emerging industrialization, and two depressions turned attention from reconstruction of the South to questions of money and tariffs, regulation of railroads and trusts, labor and management strife, relief and social security, and allied issues. Desire for reform stimulated the birth of new political parties—Greenback, Populist, Prohibition, Socialist, Progressive—which found adherents in Indiana. Although the state made few general concessions to such groups, various demands of theirs became effective through legislation by the major parties.

In national affairs, the years from 1901 to 1917, commonly called the Progressive Era, brought increased governmental regulation of economic life. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, was one of the leaders in this movement. Certain political changes, such as the constitutional amendments allowing the direct election of United States Senators and the levying of income taxes, brought the government closer to the people. The Socialist party had its birth in Indianapolis in 1901 through the initiative of Eugene V. Debs, and he was the party's candidate for President four times. Yet the whole progressive movement induced fewer changes in the state than in the nation.

World War I was at first viewed as another European conflict, and both the German and Irish elements in Indiana objected to taking the side of Great Britain. By 1917, however, Hoosier public opinion was hostile to Germany and ready to support war against her. Indiana furnished 118,000 men and women to the armed forces and suffered the loss of 3,354, a much smaller sacrifice than the Civil War demanded.

Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President in 1933 ushered in two decades of Democratic domination of the Federal Government. Legislation regulating business in an effort to overcome the depression was greatly expanded, and governmental authority increased at Washington more rapidly than it did in the state capitols.

Because the first World War was still a fresh memory and isolationism an attractive policy in the 1930's, Indiana watched the rise of dictatorships in Europe without serious apprehension until Nazi Germany struck its neighbors. Even then the belief was widely held that ideas and values cherished here were not threatened. There was very little pro-German sympathy, however. Once more German aims and methods infuriated Americans, and when the Japanese struck at Hawaii, Indiana was ready to plunge into war again. It furnished about 340,000 men and women to the armed forces, of whom almost 10,000 gave their lives. In addition, Hoosiers lent to the Federal

Government nearly half a billion dollars, and state industries turned to war production with speed and enlarged capacity. Several training camps, air fields, and ordnance depots were established in Indiana.

With the return of peace, greater participation by the United States on the world stage was certain from the tremendous role it had played in the war. The general support given to the United Nations has not always been implemented by a strong foreign policy or by domestic policies consistent with our position as a world power. As the allies in war have quarreled in peace, the United States is being forced to define its stand and defend its principles. Although there has been some resurgence of nationalism, coupled with disappointment in the United Nations and a growing antagonism to Communism, there is as yet no indication of a trend toward such isolation as characterized the early 1920's. Even the 1952 presidential campaign revealed both parties in fairly general agreement over a foreign policy of co-operation in world leadership. Indiana public opinion recognizes that the country is committed for its own safety and well-being to an active and significant involvement in world problems.

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# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

A DOMINE CADIES! MEICHT	MISCELLANEOUS
APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT	
20 grains1 seruple 8 drams1 ounce 3 scruples1 dram 12 ounces1 pound	3 inches      1 palm       6 inches      1 span         4 inches      1 hand       18 inches      1 cubit         21.8 inches      1 Bible cubit
Ounce and pound are the same as in Troy Weight.	2½ feet1 military pace
AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT	
	METRIC EQUIVALENTS Linear Measure
27 11/32 grains . 1 dram       25 pounds 1 quarter         16 drams 1 ounce       4 quarters 1 cwt .         16 ounces 1 pound       2,000 lbs 1 short ton	1 centimeter 0 3937 inch
2,240 poundsLong Ton	1 inch
	1 centimeter
TROY WEIGHT	
24 grains	1 dekameter 1.9884 rods 1 rod 0.5029 dekameter
Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.	1 kilometer 0.62137 mile 1 mile
	1 mile1.0093 kilometers
CLOTH MEASURE	Square Measure
2 ¼ inches1 nail 4 nails1 quarter 4 quarters1 yard	
* quarters	1 square inch
CUBIC MEASURE	1 square inch
1.728 cubic inches1 cubic foot	i soliare vard
27 aubic fact 1 cubic vard 1	1 acre
128 cubic feet	1 square rod . 0.2529 acre 1 hectare
2,150,42 cubic inches. 1 standard bushel 231 cubic inches. 1 U. S. standard gallon	1 acre
1 cubic footabout 4/5 of a bushel	1 square mile2.59 square kilometers
DRY MEASURE	Measure of Volume
2 pints1 quart 4 pecks1 bushel	1 cubic centimeter0.061 cubic inch 1 cubic inch16.39 cubic centimeters
8 quarts1 peck 36 bushels1 chaldron	1 cubic inch
	1 cubic decimeter
LIQUID MEASURE	1 cubic meter
4 gills1 pint       4 quarts1 gallon         2 pints1 quart       31½ gallons1 barrel         2 barrels1 hogshead	1 etere U.2739 COIU
2 barrels1 hogshead	1 cord
TOMO MENANTE	1 quart liquid
LONG MEASURE 12 inches 1 foot 40 rods 1 furlong	1 dekaliter 2.6417 gallons 135 pecks 1 gallon
3 feet 1 yard X furlangs . 1 sta. muc	
5½ yards1 rod 3 miles1 league	1 hektoliter 2.8375 bushels 1 bushel 0.3524 hektoliter
MARINERS' MEASURE	Weights
6 feet 1 fathom 120 fathoms 1 cable length	0.03527 ounce
7½ cable lengths 1 mile 5,280 feet 1 statute mile 6,085 feet 1 nautical mile	1 gram
6,085 feet 1 nautical mile	1 pound
	1 metric ton
PAPER MEASURE	
24 shee: , 1 quire; 20 quires, 1 ream (480 sheets) 2 reams1 bundle 5 bundles1 bale	APPROXIMATE METRIC
	EQUIVALENTS  1 decimeter4 inches
SQUARE MEASURE	1 1 liter 1 06 quarts liquid, 0.9 quart dry
144 sq. inches 1 sq. ft 40 sq. rods 1 rood 4 roods 1 acre	1 meter
9 sq. ft1 sq. yd 4 roods 1 acre 30 ¼ sq. yds 1 sq. rod 640 acres 1 sq. mile	1 meter
	1 kilogram
SURVEYOR'S MEASURE	1 hectare       27         1 kilogram       2 1/5 pounds         1 stere, or cubic meter       ¼ of a cord         1 metric ton       2,200 pounds
7.92 inches	
4 rods	TEMPERATURES Fahrenheit
640 acres	MilkFreezes 30° above Zero
36 sq. miles (6 miles sq.)1 township	Milk Freezes 30° above Zero Water Freezes 32° above Zero Olive Oil Freezes 36° above Zero Wine Preezes 20° above Zero Vinegar Freezes 28° above Zero Alcohol Bolls at 173° above Zero
TIME MEASURE	Wine Preezes 20° above Zero
60 seconds1 minute 24 hours1 day	AlcoholBolls at 173° above Zero
60 minutes1 hour 7 days1 week 28, 29, 30 or 31 days1 calendar month	Petroleum(average) Boils at 306° above Zero
30 days1 monthin computing interest	Alcohol. Bolls at 173° above Zero Water. Boils at 212° above Zero Petroleum. (average) Bolls at 306° above Zero Blood Heat. 98.4° above Zero Eggs Hatch. 104° above Zero
365 days 1 year 366 days1 leap year	1 200

## FIRST AID

# WHAT TO DO IN CERTAIN EMERGENCIES

First aid is the first care given to help injury or sudden illness until necessary treatment can be given by a physician.

Cuts and Scratches: If severe, stop the bleeding by direct pressure on the wound with a sterile pad. When the bleeding ceases, paint with 2 per cent iodine and let it dry thoroughly before applying bandage or Band-Aid.

Open Wounds: Clean dirty or greasy wounds with high grade benzine, then apply half strength iodine. All open wounds should be covered with gauze or bandage. Do not touch wound with fingers. Do not use anything but accepted antisepties, or blood poisoning may be caused.

Burns: For severe burns call a physician at once. To slight burns apply sterile gauze wrung out in a solution of warm water and baking soda, or apply the 5 per cent tannic acid jelly from your first aid kit. Never put iodine on a burn. Apply any bandage loosely.

Poison Ivy and Sumac: Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Apply dressings kept wet with a very strong solution of Epsom salts and cold water; or else apply a thick paste made of soap and warm water, which should be allowed to dry and remain on all night.

Insect Stings: Remove "sting" and apply household ammonia or a paste made of baking soda.

Sprains: Violent stretching or twisting of a joint may cause a sprain. It is characterized by pain and rapid swelling. Keep injured part raised, on pillow if an ankle, in sling if a wrist. Apply compresses wrung out of cold water, or ice bags. Send for a doctor if the case is severe.

Fainting: Keep patient lying down and lower head. Lossen any tight elothing. Apply ammenia inhalaet or smelling salts to nose and sprinkle face with cold water.

Shock: Lay patient on back, head low, loosen clothing around neck, chest and abdomen. Keep warm with blankets and hot water bottles. If conscious and able to swallow, give het, strong coffee, hot milk, or half a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in water.

Fracture: Apply splints reaching above and below the joints of the fractured bone, to permit moving without pain or danger. Three persons are needed for lifting on stretcherone at head and shoulders, one at hips, and the other at the legs.

Eye Injuries: Loose particles may be removed from eyelid with a clean handkerchief or a bit of cotton rolled on a toothpick. Particles embedded in the eyeball or lid must always be left to a surgeon, or blindness may result. Use cold compress temporarily to relieve pain until doctor arrives.

Sunstroke: Cool head and body—especially head—as quickly as possible with cold compresses, ice bags, or a cool bath. Never give stimulants. Keep head slightly raised. Treat heat exhaustion same as shock.

Fits: Do not attempt to hold patient down. Place any small object between teeth to prevent biting tongue. Let sleep after the attack has passed, as exhaustion usually follows.

Dog Bite: Wash wound with running water, and apply tincture of iodine. Bandage and take to doctor immediately to decide whether Pasteur or Vaccine Treatment is advisable. Have the dog examined by the local health authorities for possible evidence of rabies.

#### FOR POISONING

First: Send for a physician.

Second: Induce vomiting by tickling throat with feather or finger. Drink het water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

#### SPECIAL POISONS AND ANTIDOTES

Acids: Muriatic, Oxalic, Acetie Sulphuric (Oil of Vitriol), Nitric (Aqua Fortis).

Ant.: Soap suds, magnesia, lime-water.

Prussic Acid: Cyanide of Potassium.

Ant.: Ammenia in water. Dash water in face. Give stimulants.

Carbolic Acid:

Ant.: Flour and water, mucilaginous drinks.

Alkalies: Potash, Lye, Hartshorn, Ammonia.

Ant.: Vinegar or lemon juice in water.

Arsenic: Rat Poison, Paris Green.

Ant.: Milk, raw eggs, sweet oil, lime-water, flour and water.

Bug Poison: Lead, Saltpetre, Corrosive Sublimate, Sugar of Lead, Blue Vitriol. Ant.: Whites of eggs or milk in large doses.

Chloroform: Chloral, Ether.

Ant.: Give emetic, keep patient aroused; apply mustard plaster over heart and calves of legs; use artificial respiration.

Carbonate of Soda: Copperas, Cobalt.

Ant.: Soap suds and mucilagineus drinks.

Iodine: Antimony, Tartar Emetic.

Ant.: Starch and water, chalk, magnesia, starchy food, strong tea. Apply external heat.

Mercury and its Salts.

Ant.: Whites of Eggs, Milk Mucilages.

Opium: Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, Soothing Powders or Syrups.

Ant.: Strong coffee, mustard or ipecae as emetic. Keep awake and moving. Keep warm.

# PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS

January 1. New Year's Day.

January 8. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In Louisiana.

January 19. Lee's Birthday: In Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Va., Ala., Miss. and Ark.

February 12. Georgia Day: In Georgia.

February 12. Lincoln's Birthday: In Calif., Colo., Ct., Del., Ill., Ia., Ind., Kansas, Kentucky, Mich., Minn., Mon., Nebraska, Nevada, N. J., N. Y., N. Dakota, Oregon, Penn., S. Dakota, Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo.

February 22. Admission Day: In Arizona. February 22. Washington's Birthday.

March 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

March 17. St. Patrick's Day.

March 25. Maryland Day: In Maryland.

March 30. Seward Day: In Alaska.

April (First Monday). Annual Spring Election: In Michigan.

April 12. Halifax Independence Resolutions: In North Carolina.

April 13. Thomas Jefferson's Birthday: In Alabama.

April 19. Patriot's Day: In Maine and Massachusetts.

April 21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26. Confederate Memorial Day: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Virginia.

May 10. Confederate Memorial Day: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

May (Second Friday). Confederate Day: In Tennessee.

May 24. Victoria Day: In Canada.

May 20. Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Deckaration of Independence: In North Carolina and Kentucky.

May 30. Decoration Day: In all the States (D. of C., Puerto Rico, Hawaii), except Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

June 3. Jefferson Davis's Birthday: In Arkansas, Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., Texas, S. C. and Virginia. In La., known as "Confederate Memorial Day".

June (Last Wednesday). Primary Election Day: In North Dakota.

July 1. Dominion Day: In Canada.

July 4. Independence Day.

July 10. Admission Day: In Wyoming.

July 24. Pioneers' Day: In Utah.

July (Fourth Saturday). Primary Election Day: In Texas.

August. Primary Election Day: In Missouri. In Michigan (last Tuesday in August preceding every general November election.

August 1. Colorado Day: In Colorado.

August 16. Bennington Battle Day: In Vermont.

1st Monday in Sept. Labor Day.

September. Primary Election Day: In Nevada, Wisconsin, First Tuesday.

Sept. 9. Admission Day: In California.

September 12. "Old Defenders Day: In Baltimore, Md.

October 12. Columbus Day: In Alabama, Arizona, Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kansas, Ky., Maryland, Mass., Mich., Mo., Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, N. J., New Mexico, N. Y., Ohio, Okla., Oregon, Penn., Puerto Rico, R. I., Texas, Vt., Wash., West Virginia.

October 31. Admission Day: In Nevada.

Nov. 1. All Saints' Day: In Louisiana.

November. General Election Day: In Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 12 M. to 5.30 P. M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Perto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. First Tuesday after First Monday.

November. Thanksgiving Day: (usually the last Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

December 25. Christmas Day.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by Common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14), and Arbor Day are holidays, when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

Arbor Day is observed by the States on different days, usually in the Spring; in Georgia, in December. The dates in the same States often vary from year to year by proclamation.

Mother's Day is observed on the second Sunday in May.

Father's Day is observed on the third Sunday in June.

Saturday Afternoon is a holiday in many of the States and Cities and in the District of Columbia. Sundays are statutory holidays in Canada.

When a Legal Holiday falls on a Sunday, the following day is generally observed.

# HANDY FACTS TO KNOW

To find diameter of a circle multiply circumference by .31831.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply diameter by 3.1416.

To find area of a circle multiply square of diameter by .7854.

To find surface of a ball multiply square of diameter by 3.1416.

To find side of an equal square multiply diameter by .8862.

To find cubic inches in a ball multiply cube of diameter by .5236.

Doubling the diameter of a pipe increases its capacity four times.

Double riveting is from 16 to 20 per cent

stronger than single.

One cubic foot of anthracite coal weighs about 53 pounds.

One cubic foot of bituminous coal weighs from 47 to 50 pounds.

One ton of coal is equivalent to two cords

of wood for steam purposes.

A gallon of water (U. S. Standard) weighs 8½ pounds and contains 231 cubic inches. A cubic foot of water contains 71/2 gallons,

1,728 cubic inches, and weighs 621/2 pounds. Each nominal horse power of a boiler requires 30 to 35 pounds of water per hour.

To sharpen dull files lay them in dilute sulphuric acid until they are eaten deep enough. A horse power is equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or 550

pounds one foot per second. The average consumption of coal for steam

boilers is 12 pounds per hour for each square foot of grate surface.

To find the pressure in pounds per square inch of a column of water multiply the height of the column in feet by .434.

Steam rising from water at its boiling point (212 degrees) has a pressure equal to the atmosphere (14.7 pounds to the square inch).

To evaporate one cubic foot of water requires the consumption of 7½ pounds of ordinary coal, or about 1 pound of coal to 1 gallon of water.

#### LUMBER TABLE

	LENGTHS IN FEET							
Size in Inches	10	12	13	14	16	18	20	22
1 x 2	13/9	2	21/6	21/3	23/3	3	31/3	33/5
1 x 3	21/2	3	31/4	31/2	4	41/2	5	51/2
1 x 3½	$2\frac{11}{12}$	31/2	3 1 9	$4\frac{1}{12}$	43/8	51/4	5%	6 5 2
1 x 4	31/3	4	41/3	42/8	516	6	63/9	
1 x 5	41/6	5	5 5 1 2	5%	63/3	73/2	81/3	91/6
1 x 6	5	6	61/2	7	8	9	10	11
1 x 8	63/5	8	83%	91/3	102/3	12	131/3	142%
1 x 9	71/2	9		101/2	12	131/2	15	161/2
1 x10	83/3	10	10%	1176	131/9	15	163/9	181/3
1 x12	10	12	13	14	16	18	20	22
1 xe13	10%	13	$14\frac{1}{12}$	151/6	1719	191/2	213/8	23 1/6
1 ×14	112/8	14	151/6	161/3	18%	21	231/3	253
$\frac{5}{4} \times 3$	31/8	3%	41/16	43/8	5	55/8	61/4	67/8
5 x 4	41/6	5	5 5	55%	03/5	71/2	81/3	91/8
5 x 5	5-34	614		$7\frac{7}{24}$	81/3	93/8	$10\frac{5}{12}$	1154
$\frac{5}{4} \times 6$	61/4	71/2		83/4	10	111/4		138/4
5 x 8	81/3	10	105/6		131/3	15	103/5	181/3
5 x 9	93/8	111/4	123/16	131/8	15	167/8	183/4	205/8
5 x10	10 5	121/2	13 1 3	147	162/3	183/4	205/6	$22\frac{11}{12}$
5 x12	121/2	15		171/2	20	221/2	25	271/2
2 x 3	5	6	61/2	7	8	9	10	11
2 x 4	63/8	8	83/8	91/3	103/9	12	131/3	143/8
2 x 9	15	13	191/2	21	24	27	30	33
2 x10	163/8	20	212/9	281/3	263/3	30	331/3	363/8
4 x 4	131/3	16	171/8	183/8	211/3	24	263/	291/8
5 x 5	20 %	25	$27\frac{1}{12}$	291/6	331/3	371/2	413/9	45%
6 x 6	30	36	39	42	48	54	60	66
8 x 8	531/3	64	691/3	743/3	851/3	96	1063/9	1171/8
8 x10		80	863/9	931/8	1063/9	120	1331/3	1463%

#### MISCELLANEOUS DATA

- 4 Inches equals 1 hand in measuring horses.
- Link equals 7.92 inches. Rod equals 25 links, 16½ feet.
- Chain equals 4 rods, 66 feet.
- 1 Mile equals 80 chains, 5280 feet. Wall paper is usually 18 inches wide.

- A single roll is 24 feet long.
  A double roll is 48 feet long.
  A lath is 4 feet long and 1½ inches wide. Builders calculate that a bunch of laths will cover 3 sq. yds.
- 1000 Shingles, applied 4 in. to weather cover about 100 sq. ft.
- 1000 Shingles require about 5 pounds shingle nails.
- 20 Yards of surface will require about 1000 laths.
- 1000 Laths will require about 11 pounds of lath

